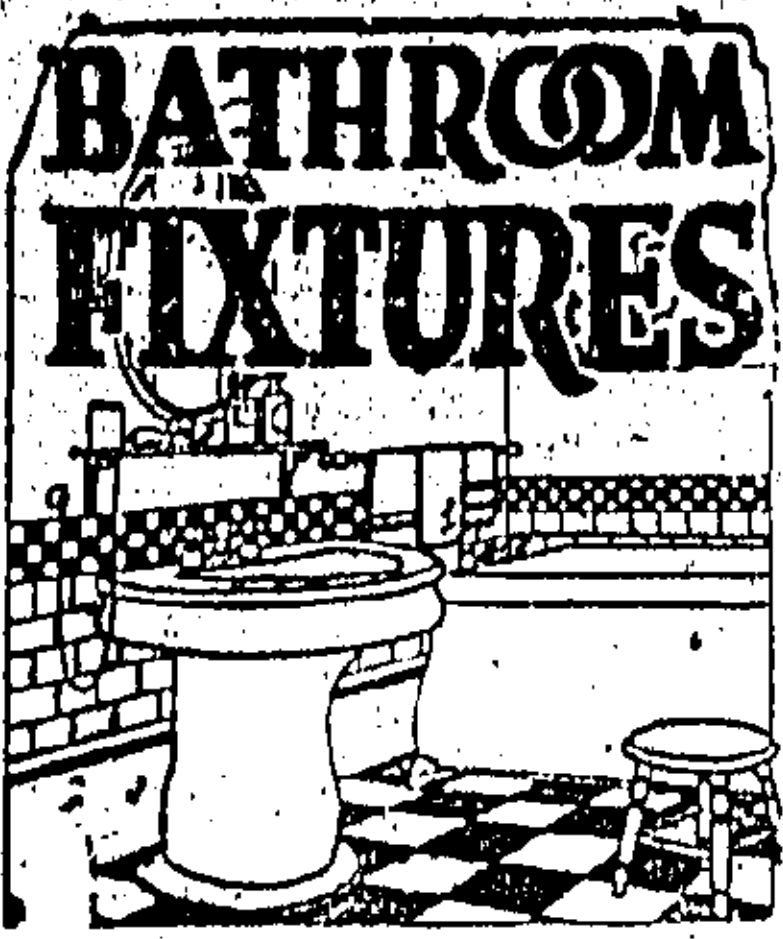




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SENSATIONAL PIRATE ATTACK.

TWO NORWEGIAN OFFICERS SEVERELY WOUNDED.

PIRATE GANG BOARDS "SOLVIKEN" IN HONGKONG.

GOLD BULLION LOOTED.

Two officers were shot down seriously wounded, eight well-to-do Chinese, including the compradore, were kidnapped, and gold bar bullion looted, in the course of a sensational piracy of the Norwegian steamer, the s.s. Solviken, which was attacked at dawn yesterday morning within 120 miles of Hongkong.

The pirates numbered about fifteen only, and one of the most unusual features of the outrage is that they boarded the vessel in Hongkong.

Mr. H. Johnsen, the Second Officer, was shot through the stomach on the bridge, and Capt. R. Jentoft, the master, was similarly seriously wounded when he ran out of his cabin on the bridge deck.

Under threats, the Chief Officer was compelled to turn the vessel round and pilot her to Bias Bay, where the pirate gang left in the ship's boats, with their loot and eight Chinese as captives. The Chief Officer was forced to accompany them but he was allowed to return.

The s.s. Solviken arrived in Hongkong this morning shortly before eleven o'clock, and the wounded officers were immediately removed to hospital. We are informed that the vessel was not searched before leaving Hongkong as she does not come under the Piracy Prevention Ordinance.

CONFINED FOR NINETEEN HOURS.

Carrying a large number of deck passengers, among whom the pirates had mixed, the Solviken left Hongkong for Saigon on Tuesday morning, and had reached a position about 130 miles S.W. of Cap Rock at five o'clock yesterday morning when the coup was effected.

The officers were taken completely by surprise, and it was the unexpectedness of the happening that had much to do with the shooting of the captain and second officer.

Mr. H. Johnsen, the second officer, was on watch and when he saw an unauthorised person step on to the bridge, he seized him by the wrist, and was immediately fired at by a pirate who had approached from the other side. Two bullets passed through his arm, and another lodged in his stomach.

The captain, awakened to find someone in his room and made as if to eject him when several shots were fired at him. He received a bullet wound in the stomach, another in the shoulder and a third bullet passed through his upper arm.

Complete Control. The pirates had complete control thereafter, the officers being marshalled into different rooms and a guard set over them. The Third Engineer and Second Engineer were shut in the mess room and kept there for nineteen hours, not being allowed to go out for any purpose, though no violence was used towards them.

Wireless communication was cut off, a small piece of wire being cut out of the connections, and the pirates, after ordering the Chief Officer to turn the vessel round and to head for Bias Bay, went systematically through the passengers, robbing them of everything of value.

Passengers For Ransom. Bias Bay was reached at about two o'clock this morning, the pirates using the ship's boats to get ashore, taking some of the deck hands to row them, and forcing the Chief Officer to accompany them. The compradore Mr. Luk, Shing-san, and seven of the better class passengers were taken away, and presumably they will be held to ransom.

The vessel got under way again at about 5 o'clock this morning and maintained full speed throughout owing to severity of the injuries to the master and second officer.

The Solviken reached port shortly before 11 o'clock and the anchored near Stonecutter's while two police investigations were going on. Immediately the anchor was dropped, arrangements were made for the transport to hospital of

CHIEF OFFICER'S STORY.

Stunned By Revolver.

The Chief Officer, Mr. Konow told a Telegraph representative that he was asleep in his cabin at the time of the outbreak, and was rudely awakened by a stunning blow on the head. He found three men standing over him armed with revolvers, and one of them spoke to him in excellent English, asking if there were any arms on board. He replied in the negative and was then taken, covered by their pistols, to the mess room.

"We stayed there for five minutes," continued Mr. Konow, "and then I was taken to the bridge, and two armed pirates keeping a close guard over me. They told me to turn the ship in the direction of Hongkong. When I was going to the bridge I saw the Captain, Mr. Jentoft, lying wounded on the deck. I made a move to help him but my guards would not allow me to give him any assistance. He said that he had been shot by the pirates. When I got to the bridge I altered the vessel's course in the direction of Hongkong. After this had been done I, together with the Second Officer, was told to take the master to his cabin. We went down and after cleaning the Captain's wounds bandaged him as best we could. He had a wound in the stomach, and two wounds in the upper part of the left arm. One of these had pierced the arm-pit and the other the shoulder.

Threats to Kill. After attending to the Captain I was again taken to the bridge, systematically through the passengers, robbing them of everything of value.

I was allowed to leave the bridge at one o'clock and have dinner, taking my place on the bridge. He had been wounded of course. I was taken back to the bridge again at four o'clock, having been down to the mess room where I had dinner, returning to the bridge about 6.30. Arriving at Bias Bay, we anchored first of all just inside the bay. Two sampans came out from the shore and they took some of the loot away. Both sampans were piled high. I heard that two first class passengers were also taken off, but do not know whether this is right.

(Continued on Page 14.)

PRINCES & PREMIER TO TOUR.

VISITING CANADA FOR THE JUBILEE.

LONG AND BUSY ITINERARY.

London, July 20. The Prince of Wales, Prince George, Mr. Baldwin, and Mrs. Baldwin, will leave England on Saturday to attend the Canadian Diamond Jubilee celebration. The programme of the visit to Canada is issued. The party will sail from Southampton aboard the Empress of Australia, and will arrive at Quebec on Friday, July 29. They will stay in Quebec until Sunday, being officially welcomed and entertained.

After attending service in Quebec Cathedral on Sunday, the Princes and Premier will leave by steamer for Montreal.

Monday, August 1, will be spent in Montreal, the party attending various official and social functions.

On August 2 a journey will be made to Ottawa, where three days will be spent. The official ceremonies will include a dinner given by the Dominion Government at Parliament Buildings, at which important speeches will be made, the unveiling of a statue of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, late Premier of Canada, by the Prince of Wales; and the dedication of the Memorial Chamber in the tower of Parliament Buildings. The party will afterwards proceed to Toronto, and thence visit Niagara Falls. From this point the Prince of Wales has no further official engagements. The Premier, however, will visit various other cities in the Dominion, before leaving North Sydney on the return to England on August 28.—British Wireless.

Sir A. Chamberlain to Act.

London, July 20. The Cabinet met to-day, when the Ministers bade farewell formally to Mr. Stanley Baldwin prior to his departure for Canada.

H.M. the King conversed at some length with Mr. Baldwin at Buckingham Palace regarding his trip to Canada.

It is officially announced that Sir Austen Chamberlain will act as Prime Minister during Mr. Baldwin's absence.—Reuter.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIERS.

THE SERVICE MEN GET MEDALS.

New York, July 20.

At a banquet given in honour of Commander Byrd and the crew of his trans-Atlantic monoplane, also Chamberlain, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Wilbur, on behalf of President Coolidge, presented Comdr. Byrd and Lieutenant Noville with the Distinguished Flying Cross, for their flight to France.

Messrs. Chamberlain, Balehen and Acosta are ineligible for the medal as they do not belong to the United States forces.—Reuter's American Service.

NO PURCHASE OF SOVIET PETROL.

AMERICAN COMPANY'S DENIAL.

New York, July 20.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has issued a denial that it is negotiating for the purchase of Russian oil products.

The New York Times points out that the company will not have business dealings with the Soviet Government while the latter declines to recognise the rights of private property.—Reuter's American Service.

BRITISH FLIGHT TO NEW YORK.

ATTEMPT POSTPONED UNTIL TO-DAY.

London, July 20.

Captain Courtney made a further trial flight this morning, with a view to testing his wireless apparatus.

He found that certain adjustments were still necessary, and accordingly postponed his attempt to fly to New York until to-morrow.—British Wireless.

REFUSED DUTY.

CHINESE SEAMEN IN A TYPHOON.

THE TIKANDI'S EXPERIENCE.

Two Chinese, one a sailor and one a seamen-carpenter, from the s.s. Tikandi, were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning with assaulting Peter Christian Nannik and P. J. de Greeuw, third officer and chief engineer, respectively, of the same vessel.

Giving evidence, Mr. Nannik said it was necessary to inform the Magistrate as to what took place last week when the vessel was on the high seas.

On the 15th, they were approaching a typhoon, and the officers desired to make the ship as sea-fast as possible. For this purpose the chief officer and the fourth officer called the crew out to work, but they refused to do anything. Witness added that the first defendant, the sailor, appeared to be somewhat of a Bolshevik and the ringleader of the whole crew.

Officers Injured.

When the ship got into the typhoon all the hatches were blown away because they were not fastened down. During a temporary lull, the chief officer and the second officer did their best to close the cargo hatches, and in the course of their work they were very badly injured.

The witness had therefore acted as chief officer until yesterday. The engineers, assisted by witness, managed to close the spare

SHANGHAI RATES.

Police Accompany Collectors.

Shanghai, July 21.

The Settlement authorities are determined to enforce the increased rates. Yesterday, police patrols accompanied the collectors and picketed shops refusing to pay.

The authorities have notified a well-known ham shop that, failing payment within 24 hours, they will shut up the shop under the conditions of its license, while hotels not paying will be liable to similar treatment, their guests being turned out.—Reuter.

bunkers, and witness mentioned that none of the Chinese crew lent any assistance at all.

Again Refused.

When the storm was over, it was found that the ship was too badly battered to proceed on her trip from Balikpapan to Japan. The Captain decided to put into Hongkong for repairs.

When the steamer anchored alongside Taikoo Dock, the Chinese crew refused to work.

Witness added that after the typhoon, half the crew complained of injuries, and did no work on their way to Hongkong. Yesterday morning the two defendants refused to go on deck, and the Captain ordered them to be handcuffed. While attempts were being made to handcuff them, they resisted, and struck witness.

Case for Police Court.

At this point the Magistrate stopped the hearing, and gave it as his opinion that the case should be heard in the Marine Court.

After a short adjournment, he returned to the Court and informed Sub-Inspector Murphy, who was prosecuting, that the case was one for a Police Magistrate, as the Harbour Master stated that the frigate, having taken place on board a foreign vessel, should be dealt with by a police court.

A General Fight.

Resuming his evidence, the Third Officer said that before the carpenter could be secured, a struggle occurred and in response to a call for help, other seamen rushed into the compartment, amidships, and five men succeeded in getting through before witness could put his back against the door.

Between these men and the officers a general fight followed, the

(Continued on Page 14.)

GENEVA BREAKDOWN FEARED.

RECALL OF THE BRITISH DELEGATION.

LONDON STILL HOPEFUL.

London, July 20.

There was a special meeting of the Cabinet to-night in connexion with the recall of Mr. W. C. Bridgeman and Lord Cecil from Geneva.

Well-informed circles in London declare emphatically that there is no question of a breakdown at Geneva.

It is pointed out that the conversations have progressed further than before, and justify a continuance of the negotiations. A sort of compromise has been reached by mutual concessions, and this was now being considered by the American Government, hence the period of marking time at Geneva was opportune for Mr. Baldwin to confer with Mr. Bridgeman personally.—Reuter.

A Bolt from the Blue.

Geneva, July 20. The news of the recall of Mr. Bridgeman and Lord Cecil came like a bolt from the blue. It is expected the situation will take a decisive turn when they return.—Reuter.

MORE WORLD TRADE FACILITIES.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FORESHADOWED.

London, July 20.

A diplomatic conference to seek a convention for the prohibition of import restrictions was fore-shadowed by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister in a House of Commons debate on a Board of Trade vote.

Mr. W. Runciman drew attention to the resolutions of the Geneva Economic Conference in favour of a reduction of tariffs, and enquired as to the British policy in the matter.

Sir Philip said he would welcome wholeheartedly any further effort to facilitate trade transport. We had made seventeen commercial treaties since the war, embodying most-favoured-nation clauses, and in the projected diplomatic conference we would be to the forefront.—Reuter.

THE FREEDOM OF A SHEIK.

A QUESTION FOR PERSIA TO SETTLE.

London, July 20.

Asked in the House of Commons whether the British Government had taken any steps to return to the Sheik of Mohammerrah his personal freedom and territory, Sir Austen Chamberlain said, "The decision does not lie with His Majesty's Government, who however, have repeatedly urged the Persian Government to put into practice their frequent and categorical assurances that the Sheik's affairs would be settled on a just and equitable basis."

Negotiations between the Sheik and the Persian Government are reported to be still in progress, and His Majesty's Government earnestly trust a solution of this long-outstanding question will be found without further delay.—British Wireless.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN DISCUSSION.

NO NEW AGREEMENT FOR THE PRESENT.

London, July 20.

Sir Austen Chamberlain was asked in Parliament whether any negotiations were proceeding with the Egyptian Government regarding the four reserved points.

He replied that he had naturally taken advantage of the presence in this country of Sarwat Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, to discuss Anglo-Egyptian relations with him, but it was not Sarwat's intention, or his own, to conclude any new agreement during this visit.—British Wireless.

HANKOW NOW ANTI-BORODIN.

FENG RE-APPEARS IN THE PICTURE.

HUGE BLAZE FOLLOWS EXPLOSION NEAR NANKING.

CANTON REINFORCEMENTS.

An interesting development at Hankow is the sticking up of anti-Borodin posters, though it is stated that General Gallen is still in the city and continues to convene meetings.

Apparently General Feng Yu-hsiang is acting as a go-between in negotiations with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, a somewhat cryptic Hankow message stating that the former has sent troops to Pukow as an escort for a delegation conferring with the Marshal.

Further news of the disastrous explosion at Hsiakwan, states that it was apparently caused by some petroleum catching fire, which later set fire to a quantity of ammunition, and this exploded. There was a big blaze, which had not been subdued at the time the message was despatched.

In connexion with the Canton anti-"Red" expedition, matters at length seem to be moving towards definite action, large numbers of reinforcements having arrived in the vicinity of the city, and their commander having already started a conference with the military headquarters at Canton.

In an interview in London, Sir Henry Pollock expressed the opinion that the Powers should resist the illegal taxes being imposed by the Nanking Government.

SIR HENRY POLLOCK'S OPINION.

Hankow, July 19. The prolonged and unresisted Canton-Hongkong anti-treaty boycott, which enriched its promoters, General Gallen, who is still yet by lying propaganda was, here, is continuing to convene presented all over the world as an unselfish and patriotic movement.

Troops have been sent to Pukow by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang to act as an escort for the delegates who are conferring with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.—Naval Wireless.

AMMUNITION EXPLODES.

Fierce Blaze at Hsiakwan.

Nanking, July 19. About eight o'clock this morning an explosion occurred on the Nanking side of the river near the railway pontoon, after which flames sprang up and spread until a big blaze could be seen. Following the outbreak four further explosions occurred.

It is thought that the most probable cause of the outbreak was benzene or oil becoming ignited, and the later explosions were of ammunition which was stored there.

The blaze is not yet subdued.—Naval Wireless.

Hankow, July 19. There was an explosion at Hsiakwan yesterday, which was followed by a fierce blaze and further explosions.—Naval Wireless.

Quiet Elsewhere.

Shanghai, July 19. There is no change in the situation and no untoward incidents to report.

Other Yangtze ports are quiet.—Naval Wireless.

A FRIENDLY VISIT.

British Gunboat at Hukow. Kluksang, July 19.

A friendly visit has been exchanged between the officers of one of H.M. gunboats, which has arrived at Hukow, and the local military authorities.—Naval Wireless.

ILLEGAL DEMANDS.

Sir Henry Pollock's Views.

London, July 20. Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., the senior unofficial member of the Legislative Council, Hongkong, who returns to Hongkong in November, interviewed by Reuter in London expressed the opinion that it was imperative the British Government should resist the taxation demands of the Nanking Government, which were a breach of the treaties made with China.

He said that these recent demands were the natural sequel of

(Continued on Page 14.)

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans said that the extra cost of the Shanghai Defence Force to army funds, excluding the Marine battalion, was estimated up to March 31, 1927, at \$950,000, and subsequent to that date, at approximately \$1,000,000 for capital and transport charges, also approximately \$250,000 a month for extra maintenance charges.—Reuter.

(Continued on Page 14.)

Nearly \$2,000,000 Already.

London, July 20.

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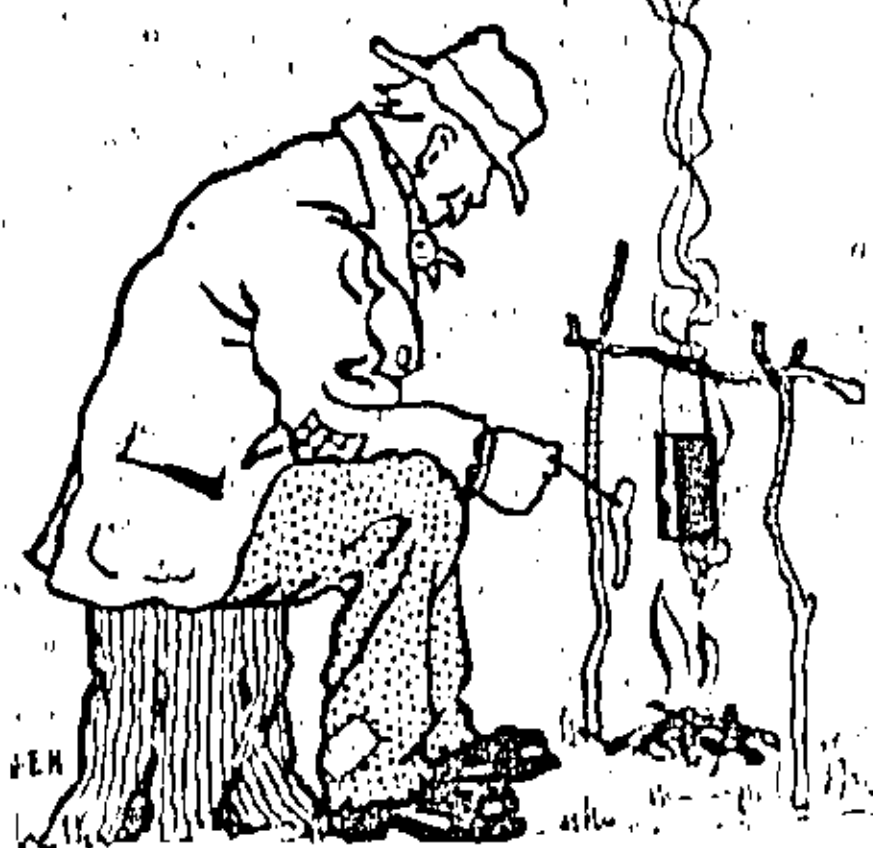
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DON'T BLAME

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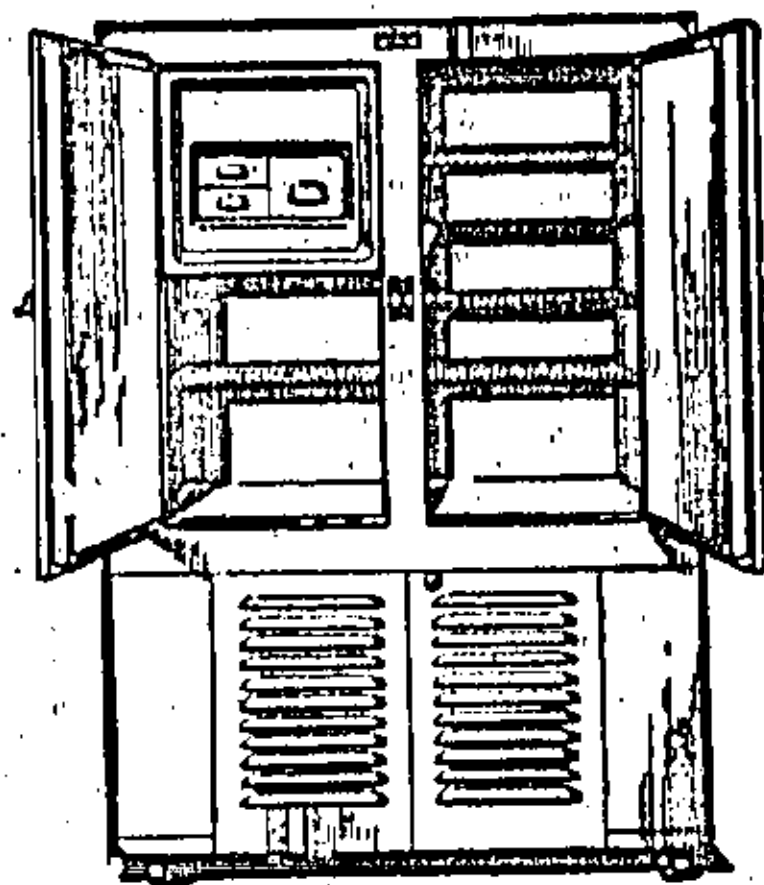
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CHINA PEACE PARLEY.

ABOLITION OF PEKING
GOVERNMENT SUGGESTED.

Shanghai, July 20.
The Nanking delegate has arrived at Peking to attend the Peace Parley now in progress in Peking to bring about an alliance between Chiang Kai-shek, Chang Tso-lin and Yen Shi-shan.

The Shansi representative, General Nan Kwai-ching suggested that prior to the formation of a unified government for China by the three parties concerned, the present government in Peking should be abolished voluntarily and in its stead there should be established a commission system with Marshals Sun Chuan-fang, Chang Tsung-chang, Chang Hsueh-liang and General Yen Shi-shan as commissioners. The New clique of the Fengtien Party, headed by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, General Yang Yu-ting, etc. is in favour of this suggestion of the Shansi representative, but the Peking dictator has to consult the Elder clique, headed by Chang Tso-hsiang, Wu Chien-sing, and others before this proposal can be approved.

Decide Terms Later.

Later.
General Chang Tso-hsiang, and Wu Chien-sing, leaders of the Elder Fengtien clique, arrived at Peking at noon to-day to take part in the Peace Parley.

The Fengtien party suggests to the Nanking and Shansi representatives that since the three parties concerned should combine as soon as possible for action against Han-kow and Feng Yu-hsiang, they should not bother too much with the terms for the time being but leave things to be decided upon later by a Nationalist conference. The Nanking and Shansi representatives replied that they would have to first consult their respective governments.

There is no doubt that Fengtien is very anxious to make friends with Shansi for it is ready and has made considerable sacrifices to this end, the Shikachuang area having been handed over General Yen Shi-shang's troops.

General Yen Shi-shang has completely occupied the Shikachuang front and has warned the Feng Yu-hsiang army not to make further advances northward.—Wah Kiu Yat Po.

KOWLOON SCARE.

SMALL OUTBREAK OF FIRE
AT GODOWNS.

Some excitement was caused in Kowloon shortly before midnight yesterday when the three fire appliances stationed in Kowloon were called out to extinguish an outbreak of fire at the godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd. The outbreak was extinguished by watchmen employed on the premises, before the arrival of the apparatus.

The fire originated in a pile of rubbish in an alleyway at the rear of Godown No. 22 and there was little danger of its spreading owing to the fact that there was little inflammable material nearby. After examining the rubbish and being assured that no sparks of fire remained therein the brigade returned to station about ten minutes after the call had been answered.

BOMB OUTRAGE.

PROTEST AGAINST SACCO
AND VANZETTI'S CONVICTION.

Paris, July 20.
The Nice police are of the opinion that the bomb outrage at the American Consulate was designed as a protest against the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN NICARAGUA.

A MEMORABLE BATTLE.

London, July 20.
A thrilling account of the desperate stand made by the United States Marines at Ocotal is contained in a New York message describing it as the "fiercest event in the history of the United States Marine Corps and the warlike records of the Central American Republic."

There were only 39 Marines assisted by fifty local Constabulary. They fought from one in the morning till five in the evening against 500 besieging Liberals under Sandino who at one time summoned the defenders to surrender, pointing out that they were cut off and waterless.

"Never Surrender."

Captain Hatfield, commanding the Marines replied that "with or without water the American Marine never surrenders and we shall remain here until we die or are captured."

According to the Mayor of Ocotal the Marines fought like lions. Their sharpshooters throughout did deadly work picking off the besiegers, including General Ruffo Marino who was the right hand man of Sandino.

At three in the afternoon two airplanes appeared and fired on the Liberals. They then flew off returned with three more machines which bombed the besiegers. "It was as if hell had been let loose," and by five o'clock all was over.—Reuter.

Wholesale Murder.

Washington, July 20.
Dr. Vaca, the representative of the Nicaraguan Liberals in the United States, speaking before the Congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labour, denounced the killing of 300 Liberals in Nicaragua as "wholesale murder."

A motion was introduced calling on President Coolidge to withdraw the United States Marines from Nicaragua.—Reuter's American Service.

BANKER SUMMONED.

THE QUESTION OF A PERMIT.

Mr. A. E. Hall defended Mr. Li Tse-tong, Manager of the Bank of East Asia, when the latter was summoned yesterday by the P.W.D. for laying a water pipe through Crown land without proper authority.

The case was heard before Mr. R. E. Lindell.

Mr. Hall explained that some time ago Mr. Li intended to lay a pipe from the sea into his house on Mount Davis so that sea water could be used for the flush system. It was later discovered, however, that salt water would be detrimental to the pipes, so Mr. Li began to look around to see if fresh water could be drawn from elsewhere.

He discovered a nullah near the house and a member of the P.W.D. staff showed him exactly how the pipes should be laid. The necessary plans were drawn by Mr. W. Hall, of Abdoolrahim & Co., Architects, and submitted to the P.W.D. in December last together with an application for a permit.

Work on the proposed pipe was then begun, but in April, Mr. Li received a letter from the P.W.D. stating that if a fine of \$50 was paid the work might be carried on under certain conditions. Mr. Li at the time questioned the P.W.D.'s right to inflict a fine.

Mr. W. E. Hollands, who was prosecuting, said that no official permission was granted to Mr. Li by the P.W.D. and the fine was inflicted because the work was carried out without a permit.

Mr. Hall suggested that it was "grossly unfair" for the P.W.D. to act as magistrates over Mr. Li. He contended that if the P.W.D. objected to the laying of the pipes they should have drawn Mr. Li's

BANK NOTE CHOPS.

MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA'S PLAN.

In connexion with the dispute over the chopping of banknotes between the native banks and the foreign bank compradors in the Colony, a committee of the local Chinese Gold and Banking Exchange Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the premises of Cheong Kee, Queen's Road Central.

Mr. Chung Tat-ching, the new Chairman of the Association, presided, supported by Mr. Lam Kwai-sang, the ex-Chairman.

The general opinion at the meeting was that they should insist that their demand be complied with. The comprador department of the Banque de L'Indo-Chine was criticised on the grounds that Indo-China notes and Franc notes were issued by the Banque de L'Indo-Chine itself and therefore it was only natural that they should be able to identify them and determine whether they were forged or not and should not ask the native banks to chop these notes.

Mr. Ho Lu's Opinion.

In a chat with Mr. Lam Kwai-sang shortly before the meeting Mr. Ho Lu comprador of the Mercantile Bank of India, stated that the comprador department of the Mercantile Bank has resolved to employ two new men in the department whose only work would be to deal with the exchange of foreign bank notes with the native banks. When notes from the native banks were presented to the comprador department for exchange these two men will place a secret mark on the notes. Every native bank will be given a special mark which will be chopped on the bank notes they present. These marks will be a secret between the comprador department and the native banks in question and will be changed from time to time.

This proposal of Mr. Ho Lu was considered at the meeting yesterday.

HOUSES SOLD.

GOOD PRICES AT AUCTION
ROOM.

Mr. Ho U-ming, 132, Kowloon Tong, bought property to the value of \$26,300 at a public auction conducted by Messrs. Hughes and Hough, Ltd., yesterday afternoon.

The property comprises Nos. 33, 35, and 39 Sing Woo Road, being leasehold property situated at Wongneichong.

Bidding for No. 33 started at \$4,000, and rose by bids of \$100 until the figure of \$9,000 was reached, when the lot was knocked down to Mr. Ho.

Nos. 35 and 39 were sold as one lot, the starting figure being \$8,000. At first bids of \$500 were received but as the price increased they dropped to \$250 and Mr. Ho was again the buyer at a figure of \$17,500.

No. 37 Sing Woo Road was also put up for auction and was knocked down to Mrs. Chun Hing, 25, Kennedy Road, at the price of \$9,000. The starting price was \$4,000, bids of \$100 being received.

These premises are held for a term of 75 years with a right of renewal for a further term of 75 years, subject to the payment of rent and performance of certain terms and conditions.

attention much sooner than in April, four months after the plans were submitted and the application made.

Mr. Lindell adjourned the case until Monday noon and informed Mr. Hollands that he would like an answer to the question as to why nothing was done about the plans for four months.

ELECTRIC CURRENT.

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER
AGAIN LOSE.

On the same grounds as a previous case was dismissed, Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's court yesterday found in favour of the defence in the case in which the manager of the Sun Kam San Tea House was charged by the China Light and Power Co., Ltd., with larceny of electricity by tampering with the meters which were installed on their premises.

Mr. H. J. Armstrong appeared for the prosecution and Mr. D. McCallum represented the defendant.

During the course of the evidence of a "Chinese meter" inspector, it was stated that an employee of the tea house had offered the inspector a bribe if he did not report the inaccuracy of the meters to the Company. On being asked to identify the man, the witness pointed out a man other than the defendant.

Mr. McCallum suggested in cross-examination that it was the witness who had tampered with the meters, because the defendant had refused to lend him \$100.

Witness denied the allegation.

Mr. McCallum further suggested that it was the Chinese meter reading inspector's procedure to turn the hands of restaurant meters back when he failed to obtain any money and then report the tampering to the Company. This was also denied.

At the conclusion of the prosecution's case, Mr. McCallum submitted that there was not a tittle of evidence against the defendant.

Mr. Armstrong's submissions were that there was a *prima facie* case against the defendant, intimating that the fact who offered the bribe must have been instructed to do so by the defendant.

Mr. McCallum pointed out that it was necessary for the prosecution first to prove that the man referred to was in the employment of the defendant.

After further argument Mr. Armstrong suggested that the defendant be discharged and the other man charged.

Mr. Worship pointed out that the prosecution should at the outset have charged the man who was alleged to have offered the bribe.

Mr. Armstrong replied that he did not know at that stage that there would be no direct evidence against the defendant.

His Worship discharged the defendant on the ground that the offence had not been brought home to him.

Another Case.

In view of his Worship's decisions in the two cases so far heard, Mr. Armstrong asked permission to withdraw the summons against the Peking Hotel for a similar offence.

The summons was accordingly withdrawn.

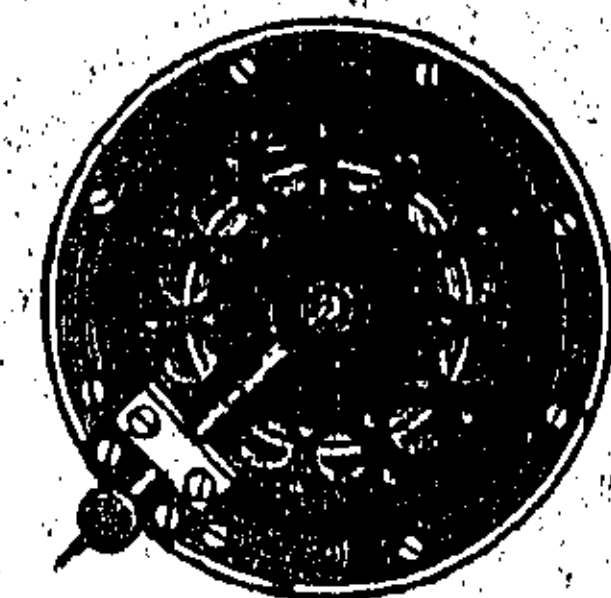
ANTARCTIC TRIP.

COMMANDER BYRD'S NEXT
ADVENTURE.

New York, July 20.
Although still feted as guests of the city, Commander Byrd and his companions are anxious to be off on their Antarctic trip.

Balchen intends being at Antwerp on August 1, where a plane, similar to the one in which Commander Byrd went to the North Pole is being built by Fokker's factory. Immediately the plane has been approved by Kinkade, an expert of the Wright Aeronautical Company, Balchen and Kinkade will fly to Norway, where the plane will be dismantled and shipped to America. Should it arrive by September 1, extensive flying will be done in the Antarctic this year, but Commander Byrd anticipates that two or three years will elapse before the flight to the pole will be attempted.—Reuter's American Service.

SOMETHING NEW!



THE
Symphonic
PHONOGRAPH REPRODUCER

Will Make Your Old
Gramophone Play Like
the New Ones Now on
the Market.

Price \$16.00, Take
One Home and Try.
Your Money Back if
not Satisfied!

at

TSANG FOOK PIANO COMPANY.

8, Des Vœux Road Central
(Entrance Ice House Street.)
Telephone C. 4648.

LATEST SHOE COVERINGS.



We have just received a
shipment of the latest Glace
Kid in Champagne, Dark
Champagne, Greys and
Black.

LET US RE-NEW YOUR OLD SHOES.

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Emulsion.

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heals the lungs and
tones up the system.
Ask for

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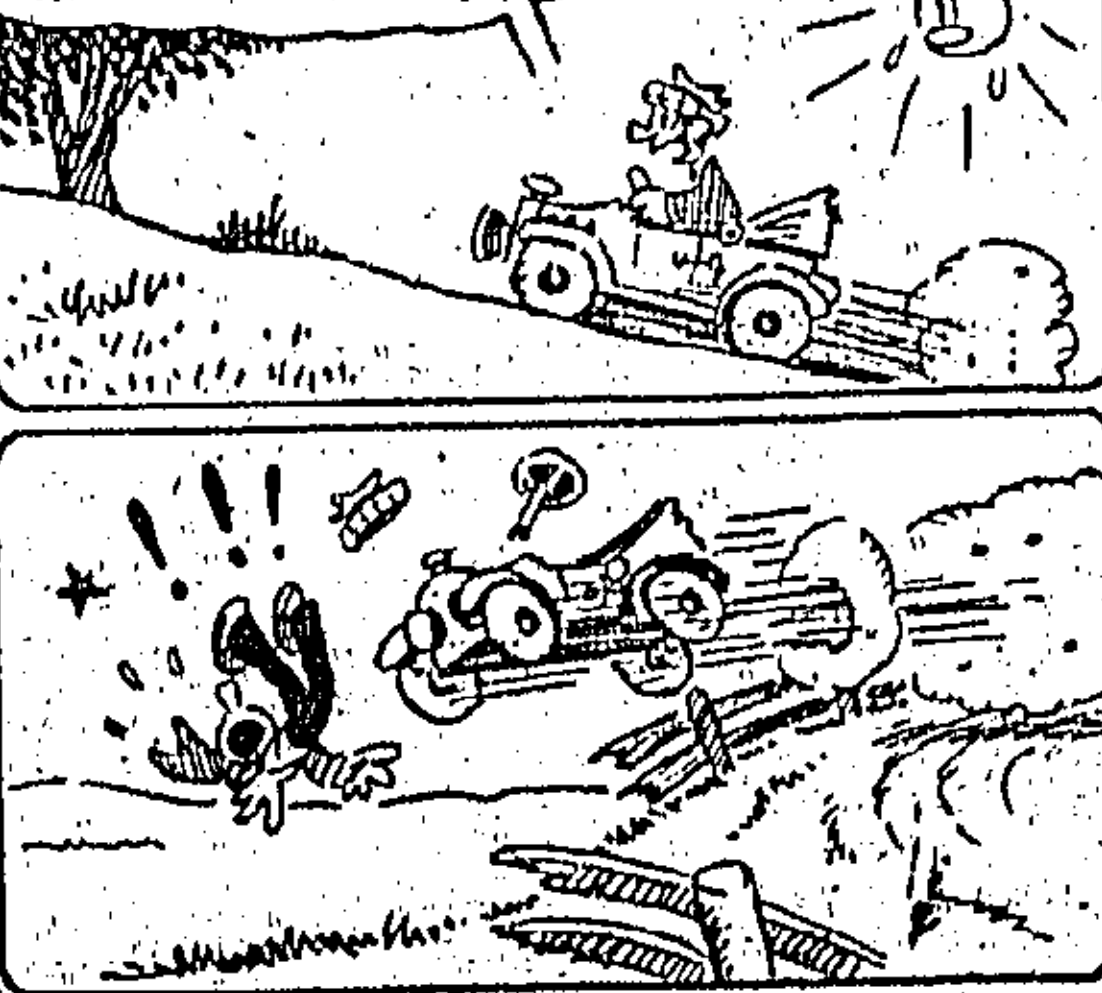


SALESMAN SAM

AW, HECK! I DON'T FEEL LIKE GOIN' DOWN
TO TH' STORE T' DAY. GUESS I'LL PHONE
GUZZ I'M ALL IN AN' THEN GO OUT FOR
A RIDE!



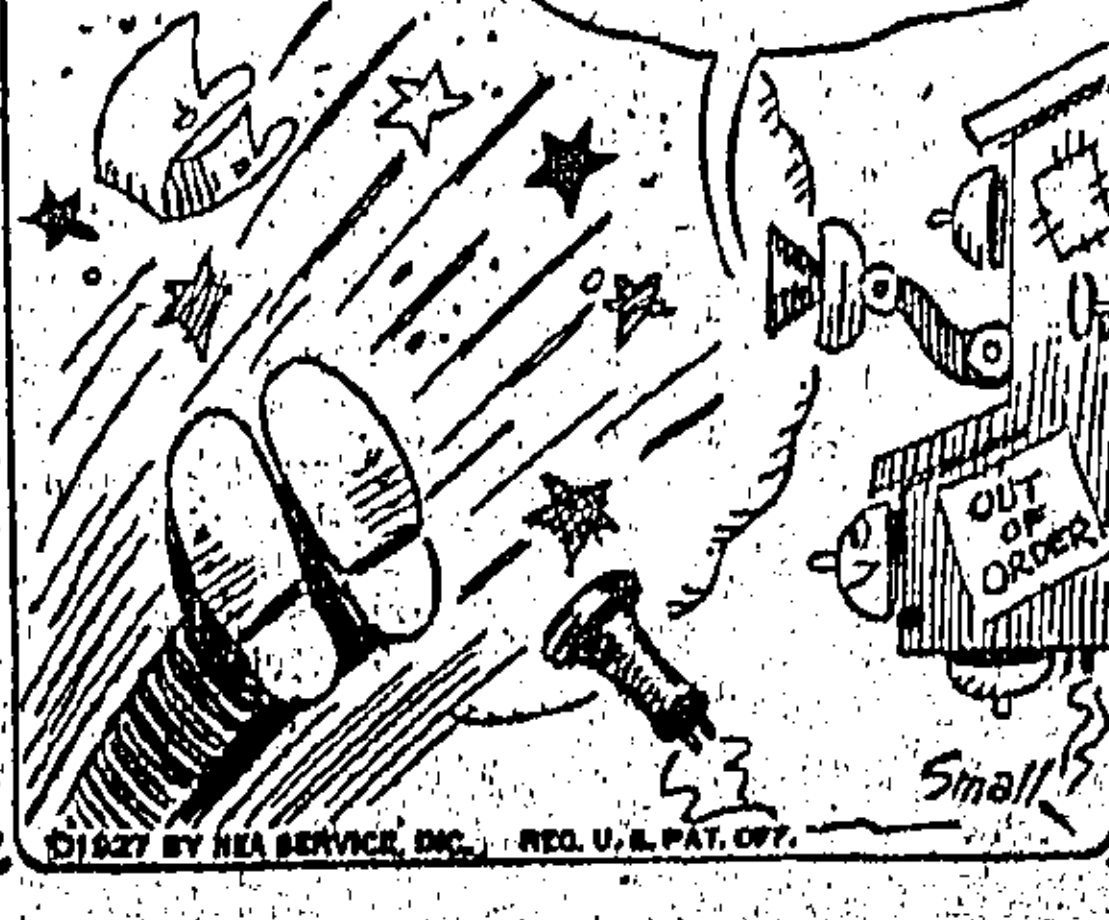
OL' BOY GUZZ FELL FOR IT
AGAIN. HOT DOGS! AIN'T
THIS SOME DAY?



SAY, MISTER, I JUST HAD AN
ACCIDENT DOWN ON TH' ROAD!
CAN I USE YOUR PHONE?



WHADDA YA CALLIN' US
FOR? THIS IS A GARAGE!
YOU WANT THE
AQUARIUM!



The Wrong Connection

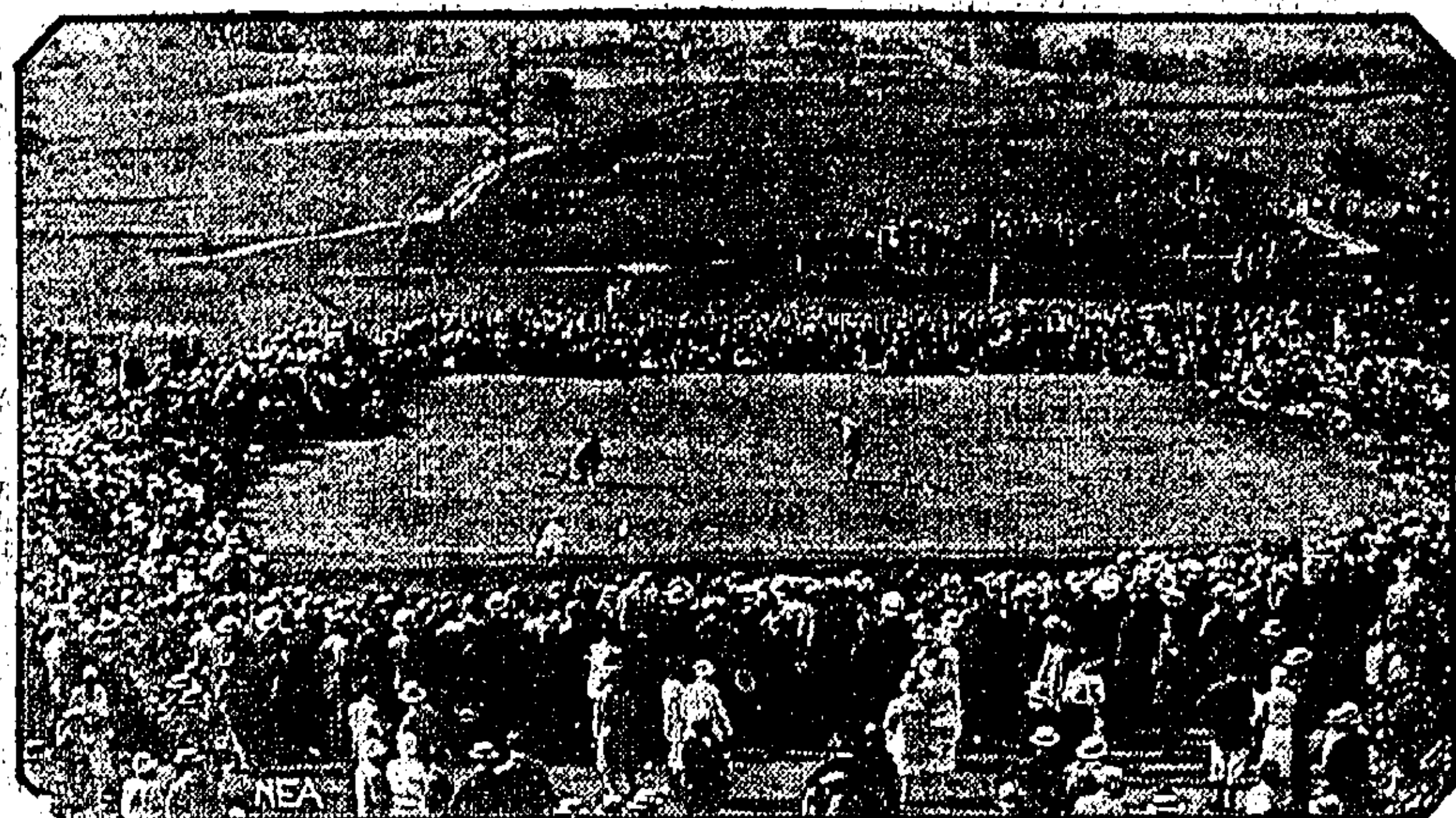
By Small



AT THE SEASIDE.—Men of the Middlesex Regiment on the seaweed strewn beach at Weihaiwei after their arrival from Shanghai. The buildings in the background are part of the barracks where they are quartered.



BACK ON LEASED TERRITORY.—After an absence of several years British troops have been landed again at Weihaiwei. Above are seen some of the officers of the Middlesex Regiment.



A GRAND CLIMAX.—Here is the grand climax of the 1927 U. S. National Open Golf Championship at Oakmont—the sinking of a nine-foot putt that gave Tommy Armour a tie with Harry Cooper. Note the immense gallery that witnessed Armour's final shot. It was estimated to number close on 10,000 people.



ON INDEPENDENCE DAY.—Congressman L. C. Dyer, of Missouri, making a speech at the Flag Raising Ceremony on July 4 at the U. S. Consulate-General, Shanghai.



BRITISH GOLF TEAM.—This is the British golf team which went to America. Reading, left to right, the invaders are George Duncan, George Gadd, G. A. Phillpott (manager of the team), Aubrey Boomer, Arthur Havers, Fred Robson, C. A. Whitcombe, Ted Ray and Archie Compston.



FINALISTS.—Harry Cooper, left, and Tommy Armour, right, are congratulating each other on finishing in a tie for the U. S. Open Golf Championship, which Armour won on the play-off.



ACCLAIMING THE AIR HERO.—Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh's official reception at Washington is pictured here. The photo shows the moment when Lindbergh, just decorated by President Coolidge with the Distinguished Flying Cross, rose to address a great throng at the Washington Monument grounds. Radio microphones in front of him carried his voice around the United States.

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Shirts
Made of a fine French Print in neat stripes on white ground.
Flat-setting soft double cuffs.
Two soft collars to match each shirt.
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CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LTD.
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Columbia
CONSOLE MODEL (HORIZONTAL GRAND)
THIS Console model has become the accepted standard in style and value of this new popular type.

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POOT CARDS 75 CENTS PER DOZEN
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SPECIAL OFFER IN SHIRTING.
1260 Yards
Striped "Duro" "Dye" and "Tootal" Shirting.
Neat stripes in Black and white, Mauve and white, Blue and white etc. Specially Suitable for men's Shirts, Pyjamas etc.
32 inches wide.
SPECIAL PRICE TO CLEAR **75** cts. yard.
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BOARD RESIDENCE.

FAMILY HOTEL.—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and suites of rooms. Full board from \$95, \$110, \$130, monthly. Large commodious rooms, also daily rates; five minutes from ferry; next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K357.

FOR SALE.

FOR PICNIC.—Always ready. Sandwiches, Roasted Chicken, Beef and Mutton, Cold Ham, Sausages, Lobster, Fish & Chips. Prices Moderate. Hongkong Fish Store, 59, Des Voeux Central.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—One European Flat Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 82, Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Rooms, 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Koo, same building.

TO LET.—Privately owned Garage at Magazine Gap. Apply F. M. Crawford, Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

TO LET.—From 1st June, furnished flat at Mount Kellet, No. 196, The Peak. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Ground floor three roomed flat in Prat Buildings, with Flush and Sanitary Conveniences. Apply to: Spanish Dominican Procurator.

COMMODIOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply R. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

FLATS also **ROOMS**, single, double, furnished or unfurnished, mid-level or Kowloon, excellent locations. Partial service, if required. Small Investors. Tel. C4580.

TO LET.—European FLATS, 20A and 20B, Kennedy Road, 4 rooms 2 bathrooms, servants quarters. Apply Telephone C547, or Thornhill Aerated Water Factory, 154, Praya East.

TO LET.—The Bungalow, No. 21, Broadwood Road, Happy Valley, 5 rooms, 2 furnished bathrooms, Small Garden. Garage for small car. Rent \$160. Apply Tel. C5213.

TO LET.—SHIPPING OFFICES in Connaught Road, Central, Nos. 16, 18 and 19, ground floors; Nos. 16, 17 and 18, 1st floors; Nos. 15, 16 and 17, 2nd floors; Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, 3rd floors. Please apply S. K. Trust Ltd., 29, Connaught Road, Central.

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We carry out every description of packing goods for overseas transport. Terms reasonable.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONGKONG TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.

THE THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, on Friday, the 22nd July, 1927, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 31st March, 1927, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors. THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, the 19th July, 1927, until Friday, the 22nd July, 1927, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 7th July, 1927.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 100 DOLLARS per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1927, will be payable on THURSDAY, August 4th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office, 3, Chater Road.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 22nd July, to WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

L. S. GREENHILL, Secretary. Hongkong, 14th July, 1927.

THE KOWLOON MOTOR BUS CO., LTD.

It is hereby notified that the following persons have been appointed to hold office as from January 1st, 1927:-

LOUIE WAI SUN, Managing Director.

LOUIE LEUNG, Treasurer.

LAM MING FAN, Secretary.

L. G. CHONG, Manager.

No Purchase contracts can be recognized by this Company unless signed by at least two of its Directors.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By Order of the Board of Directors, LAM MING FAN, Secretary. Hongkong, July 18th, 1927.

INDO-CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Forty-Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on Monday, the 25th July, 1927, at 11.00 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th July to 8th August, 1927, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. Hongkong, 24th June, 1927.

Theatre Royal

Saturday August, 6th

Monday August, 8th

A. Stok presents

BENNO MOISEWISTCH

THE WORLD RENOWNED PIANIST

Booking opens at

Moutries on Monday

July 25th.

Prices \$4, \$3, & \$2.

POLAR CAKE

IT'S QUALITY

THAT COUNTS

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on THURSDAY,

the 21st July, 1927,

at 11.30 a.m.

At the Iron Shed, Holt's Wharf, Kowloon.

200 Tons Round Mild Steel Bar Ends in bundles—in sizes $\frac{3}{8}$ " to $1\frac{1}{2}$ " Lengths varying from 6 feet to 17 feet.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on THURSDAY,

the 21st July, 1927,

commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at No. 205 Wanchai Road.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture, including Blackwood.

On View from Wednesday, the 20th July, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Executor of the Estate of the late Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, to sell by Public Auction,

on THURSDAY and FRIDAY,

the 4th and 5th August, 1927,

commencing each day at 11 a.m.

with an interval from

1 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

At No. 5, Peak Road.

The Whole of Her Valuable Household Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Collection of Pictures, Curios, etc., etc.

comprising:—

Teak Hatstand with Bevelled Mirror, Drawing Room Suite, Chesterfield Couch and Chairs, Overmantel, Oil Paintings, Old Japanese Prints, Bronze and Brass Ware, Lacquered Cabinets, Lacquered Ware, Barometer, Ornaments, Curios, Cloisonne Ware, Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Table, Teak Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Cabinets, Cut Glass, Silver Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Teak Desk, Chairs, Electric Fittings, Ceiling and Table Fans, Filter, Teak Ice Chests, Table Clock, etc., etc.

Iron Bedsteads, Teak Wardrobe with Bevelled Mirror Doors, Teak Dressing Table Glass Top, Teak Chest of Drawers, Teak Washstands, etc., etc.

Very Fine Carved Blackwood Ware, Porcelain Panelled Screens, Korean Cabinet with Brass Clasp, Mother of Pearl Inlaid Curio Cabinets, Old Chinese Hall Lanterns, etc., etc.

also

Old English Clocks by G. H. Berrall and John Moore & Sons, London.

One Old Grand Father Clock.

One Safe by Milners.

and

One Safe by Herring Hall Marvin.

and

One Piano Pianola by John Broadwood & Sons with lot of Music Rolls.

and

A Large Quantity of Maiden Hair Fern and Plants in Pots.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Monday, the 1st of August, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

CHINA AUCTION

ROOMS.

4, Duddell Street.

If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.

E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.

BAR-TO-MARRIAGE.

"SPIRITUAL AFFINITY" IN SERBIA.

A distressing crime, which shows considerable light on Serbian social ideas, has occurred at Belgrade. A young workman of twenty, named Georgevitch, was seen walking in the evening, happily enough, with a sixteen-year-old girl to whom his father had been a god parent; and a few minutes later rushed to the nearest police-station to say he had killed her. She was found lying in the road with a knife sticking out from her breast.

It transpired, from the youth's story, that the young couple had for some time been desperately in love. Their respective parents, seeing them constantly together, did not at first suspect that it was more than a friendship of "koms," or god-relations; but when they at last realised the truth they were filled with indignation and horror, as all those who are bound by the spiritual tie are in Serbia regarded in the same light as blood-relations. In the eyes of orthodox Serbians, marriage between the young man and the girl would have been equivalent to incest.

It was the despair which took possession of young Georgevitch when he realised that not only the Church, but all his own relations and the girl's and the opinion of society were against him that drove him to take a desperate step for which he will now probably pay with a term of several years' hard labour.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON and STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENLEDI"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 11th August, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th instant at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1927.

"BETTER-FARMING" IN S. AUSTRALIA.

BIG DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

The Government of South Australia are drawing up what is considered to be the most ambitious agricultural development scheme in the history of Australia. Its object is the utilization of every available acre and increased output by the application of scientific methods in order to augment substantially the rural population and accommodate a larger number of immigrants.

The first step will be the appointment of a Minister who will be exclusively concerned with agriculture, with a special staff of experts continually visiting farmers with regard to improved practice and urging slackers to study the authoritative literature and make the most of their holdings.

The Premier says he is convinced that the time is opportune to launch an intensive "better farming" campaign and that there is plenty of scope for propaganda work. Scientific investigation, in which the existing University Research Institute takes a leading part, will be a prominent feature of the forward movement, whose chief objects will be the combating of plant diseases and wheat breeding. The importation of approved stud stock will be encouraged, and the Government intend to co-operate with the Commonwealth and other State Governments, ship-owners, and breeders in paying freight and expenses in accordance with the decision of the recent conference of Australian Ministers of Agriculture. It is anticipated that a soil survey of the whole of South Australia will be undertaken and cultivation extended by the utilization of the virgin Crown lands, of which large areas are available.

Passengers departing yesterday by s.s. Empress of Canada for Manila, included Mrs. J. P. Braga, Mrs. L. Cooper, Bishop D. T. Huntington, and Miss A. M. Upsdell.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 22nd to 28th July 1927.

Date	Hour	Tide	Height	Tide	Height
Friday	22	High	5.5	Low	1.5
Satur	23	High	5.5	Low	1.5
Sun	24	High	5.5	Low	1.5
Mon	25	High	5.5	Low	1.5
Tues	26	High	5.5	Low	1.5
Wed	27	High	5.5	Low	1.5
Thurs	28	High	5.5	Low	1.5

G. R.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

FRAUDULENT CONVERSION.

On the 6th May, 1927, TU PO LUN, an employee of the KIEN TUIANG HAN firm of 126 Wing Lok Street absconded from the above address, having on various dates prior to that date obtained large sums of money from the said firm by fraud.



IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a warrant has been issued for arrest of TU PO LUN and a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the undersigned to any person giving information leading to the arrest and conviction of the culprit.

Reward to be valid for 6 months from July 1st, 1927.

Description. Tu Po Lun aged 31 years, 5 ft. 4 in. in height, very stout, short-sighted wearing glasses, speaks good English dressed in European clothing. Hongkong Born, parents natives of Fun U District.

(Sd.) E. D. C. WOLFE,

Captain Superintendent of Police.

C. I. D. Circular No. 2.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1927.

TO EUROPE

Arrangements and bookings made on all SUEZ LINES.—Complete information on tours through Java, Malay States, India, Egypt, etc.

VIA AMERICA.—Through tickets issued. Choice of Railway Lines in United States and Canada.

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PHONE—CENTRAL No. 1115. (Wing Woo Street TEL 52 Central)

POST OFFICE NOTICE

RADIO NOTICES.

Radio Telegraph Services are now in operation between Hongkong and the following places:—French Indo-China, province of Yunnan, Canton, Swatow, Kowloon, Macau, Kwongchow, Fort Bayard, Wuchow, and Hoihow. Rates and further particulars on application to the Radio Counter, 1st Floor, G. P. O. Building.

NOTICE.

The parcels post service to Russia in Asia via Japan is temporarily suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 6 p.m. on the previous day.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

Letters and postcards only for the United Kingdom and Europe will be forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

Parcels post service between Hongkong and Ports of the Yangtze West of Hankow is temporarily suspended.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Australia and Manila	Mishima Maru	July 21.
Suez and Straits	Antenor	July 21.
Amoy	Tilawa	July 21.
Shanghai	Macedonia	July 22.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Madison	July 22.
Straits	Fooksang	July 25.
Manila	Pres. Cleveland	July 25.
Straits and Shanghai	Garbata	July 26.
Straits	Hakusan Maru	July 29.
Manila	Kamo Maru	July 29.
	Empress of Canada	August 1.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Saigon	Comeric	Thurs., July 21, 3.30 p.m.
Samshui and Wuchow	Taining	Thurs., July 21, 4 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Fri., July 22, 9 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Siberia	Rawalpindi	Fri., July 22, 8.30 a.m.
Manila	Mishima Maru	Fri., July 22, 9.30 a.m.
Straits	Van Heuts	Fri., July 22, 10.30 a.m.
Haiphong	Mingsang	Fri., July 22, 5 p.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Tilawa	Sat., July 23, 11.30 a.m.
	Letters	12.30 p.m.

Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles

Parcels 22nd 4.30 p.m. Registration 23rd 0 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. G. P. O. Parcels 22nd 5 p.m. Registration 23rd 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. (Due Marseilles 19th August)

Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. and S. America and Europe via Victoria

Tyndareus Sat., July 23. Parcels 22nd 5 p.m. Registration 23rd 0 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. (Due Victoria, B.C., 16th August)

Saigon, Telemachus Sat., July 23, 2.30 p.m. Shanghai and Europe via Siberia. Antenor Sat., July 23, 5 p.m. Shanghai. Chaksang Sun., July 24, 8.30 a.m. Swatow, Amoy and Foochow. Haining Sun., July 24, 9 a.m. Formosa, Shanghai, Japan and San Francisco. Kotsu Maru Sun., July 24, 9 a.m. Registration 25th 5 p.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. (Due San Francisco 19th August)

Manila, Pres. Madison Mon., July 25, 4.30 p.m. Swatow, Amoy and Foochow. Haining Tues., July 26, Noon. Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. and S. America and Europe via Victoria, B.C. and Europe via Siberia. Pres. Cleveland Tues., July 26. Parcels 25th 4.15 p.m. Registration 26th 0 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. (Due Victoria, B.C., 15th August)

Amoy, Fooksang Tues., July 26, 5.30 p.m. Swatow, Haining Wed., July 27, 8.30 a.m. Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles. Patroclus Wed., 27 July. Kowloon P. O. Registration 27th 9 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. G. P. O. Reg. 9



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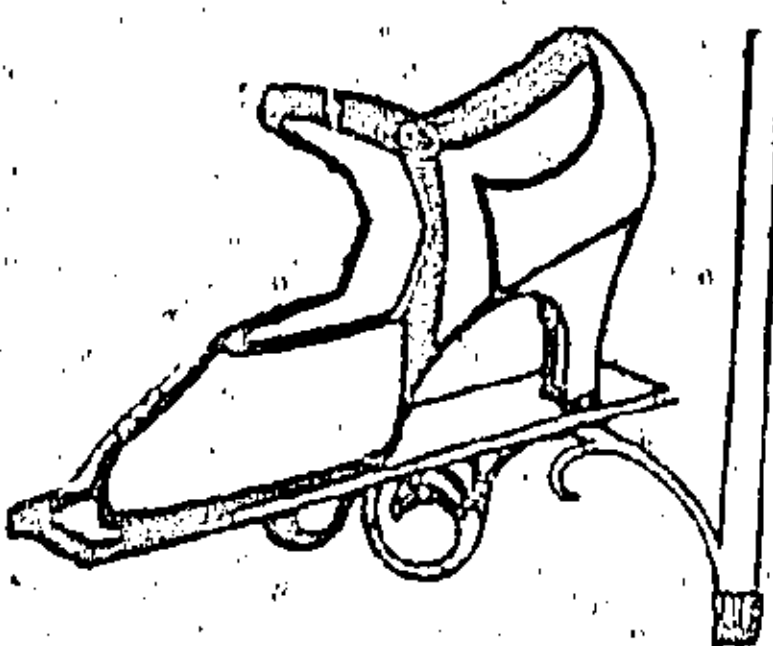
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Japanese Shoe Expert.

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AND CASES A SPECIALITY

Hongkong Hotel Building,
Queen's Road Central,



IT'S QUALITY
THAT COUNTS

DEATH OF RUMANIAN KING.

HIS GRANDSON DECLARED SUCCESSOR.

TROOPS IN BUCHAREST OCCUPY PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

REGENCY COUNCIL FORMED.

The demise of King Ferdinand of Rumania has occurred, after a prolonged illness and several reports during the past two months that he was on the point of death.

Quiet prevails at Bucharest, where troops have occupied all the public buildings, meetings have been prohibited, and a press censorship has been established. All places of amusement have closed.

A Regency Council has been formed, consisting of the late King's second son, the Patriarch, and the President of the Court of Appeal. The late King's grandson, Prince Michael, has been proclaimed King, and his father Prince Carol has been informed that his renunciation of the throne is to stand. The army is taking the oath of allegiance to the new King, Michael the First.

A PRESS CENSORSHIP ESTABLISHED.

Bucharest, July 20. The death of King Ferdinand of Rumania has occurred, after a prolonged illness and several reports during the past two months that he was on the point of death. The Council of the Carolists.—*Reuter.*



The Late King Ferdinand.

London, July 20. Ever since Queen Marie curtailed her American tour in response to a summons from Bucharest on account of the King's illness the health of Ferdinand threatened to be a disturbing element in Balkan politics.

Despite periodical re-assuring reports there has been little doubt as to the fatal termination of the malignant malady from which the King was suffering in addition to the menace of the trouble on the part of the supporters of former Crown Prince Carol who is an exile in Paris.

It was reported that it was the ambition of the Premier, M. Averescu, to establish a dictatorship in the event of the King's death and this led to a crisis last June, which Ferdinand himself dramatically solved from his sick bed by sending an official to intimate to the conference of party leaders under Averescu that Prince Stirbey had been entrusted with the formation of a Cabinet.

Prince Stirbey's Cabinet was short-lived and was replaced by a coalition under M. Bratianu. Both Prince Stirbey and M. Bratianu opposed the return of the ex-Crown Prince Carol. A Council of Regency has now been formed, headed by the Premier M. Bratianu and the Minister of War, Angelesco. The troops have been confined to barracks and the Gov-

ernment is determined to prevent the death has taken place of any attempt at a coup d'etat by King Ferdinand. The Council of the Carolists.—*Reuter.*

Bucharest, July 20. The King's condition had grown more serious during the past two days, and rapidly became worse last night. The last sacrament was administered at midnight.

His Majesty was conscious throughout, and suffered no pain at the end. Queen Marie, the Queen of Jugo-Slavia, the ex-King and ex-Queen of Greece, the child Heir Apparent (Prince Michael), Prince Nicholas, and Princess Ileana, were all at the bedside. Calm prevails in the capital. Troops have occupied all the public buildings.

Cable to Prince Carol. The news of the death was telegraphed to the former Crown Prince Carol, whom the Government simultaneously informed of its firm resolution to respect the decision of the Crown Council on January 4, 1926, accepting Prince Carol's renunciation of his rights to the throne, and declaring his son Prince Michael the heir.



Queen Marie. Their Britannic Majesties have privately telegraphed condolences to Queen Marie.

The Council of Regency. Bucharest, later. The Council of Regency is to consist of the King's second son,

Prince Nicholas, the Patriarch, Doctor Chistea, and the President of the Court of Appeal, M. Buzdugan.

The army is taking the oath of loyalty to King Michael immediately. All places of amusement are closed until further notice. All meetings have been forbidden, and a press censorship has been established.

The late King Ferdinand is to be buried on Saturday.

The Regency Council has been sworn in by the National Assembly, when Michael was proclaimed King Michael the First, and was elected by the Assembly.—*Reuter.*

British Condolences.

London, July 20. The British Government has addressed to the Rumanian



Prince Carol.

Government a message expressing its condolence on the death of King Ferdinand.—*British Wire-*

less.

A Government Majority.

Bucharest, later. The tranquillising element will doubtless be the Parliament elected last week, when the Government obtained 70 per cent. of the votes in the Chamber, and 96 out of a total of 113 seats in the Senate.—*Reuter.*

No Fears of Carol.

Paris, July 20. Rumanian circles here are convinced that Prince Carol will not repeat his undertaking to renounce his hereditary rights, and not to return to Rumania for ten years.—*Reuter.*

Late King's Career.

The late King Ferdinand of Rumania was born on August 24, 1865, and has thus passed away in his 62nd year. Succeeding his uncle, King Charles, on October 10, 1914, he took up the destinies of his country at a most critical time of European history, and his demise is likely to raise problems of nearly equal magnitude.

He married Princess Marie of Edinburgh, a daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha (who was a son of Queen Victoria) in 1893, and they had five children. The eldest is Prince Carol, now aged 33, whose abdication of the Throne, following a love affair outside the Royal circle, is the main cause of the present crisis in the Rumanian dynasty. The heir apparent is his son, the young Prince Michael, who was born on October 25, 1922.

Of the other children of the late King, one is the Queen of King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia, whom she married in 1922.

It will be recalled that the King and Queen of Rumania paid a State visit to Britain in the spring of 1924, and were accorded a great welcome, as showing the friendly feeling that has always existed between the two countries, and especially as allies of the Great War.

Of King Ferdinand's career, up to the time that failing health rendered it necessary for him a few years ago to retire from an active participation in affairs

of State, it can be said that it was eventful, as was to be expected of a ruler in the troubled Balkans. His occupancy of the Throne was never free from cares of magnitude, and the pre-war intrigues of his opponents were as great a worry as anything that subsequently arose. Yet it can be said that on the whole he had less anxiety than his fellow monarchs of neighbouring territory, for his country enjoyed in the main the loyalty of its people to their rulers and freedom from revolutionary tendencies so apparent elsewhere.

Chance entered largely into King Ferdinand's accession to the Throne. The previous Rumanian King had no son to succeed him, so the heirship to the Throne fell to his elder brother, Prince Leopold. Leopold, however, renounced his rights in favour of his son William, and he in turn retired in favour of his brother Ferdinand, who thus strangely found himself, at seventeen, the adopted son of his uncle, King Charles—Crown Prince of Rumania and heir to the Iron Crown, fashioned from cannon captured from the enemies of the country, won by his uncle on the bloody field of Plevna.

His Early Years.

The late King of Rumania grew up to young manhood in the simple environment of the home life, beloved of all who knew him, a clever scholar and poet, skilled in all manly accomplishments, and strikingly handsome. During these years of his boyhood and youth he was the almost inseparable companion of his gifted and gracious aunt, Carmen Sylva, Rumania's noted Queen, who treated him as a beloved son, and whose studies and pursuits he shared. In the Russo-Turkish war, although he was only twelve years old at the time, he was indefatigable in tending the Rumanian wounded, spending long days by the bedside of the suffering and soothing the last hours of the dying.

Romance first came into Prince Ferdinand's life in the guise of Helen Vacaresco, the most lovely of the then Queen's Maids of Honour and her chief favourite. But King Charles would not hear of the future King of Rumania marrying his wife's Maid of Honour, however charming; and to



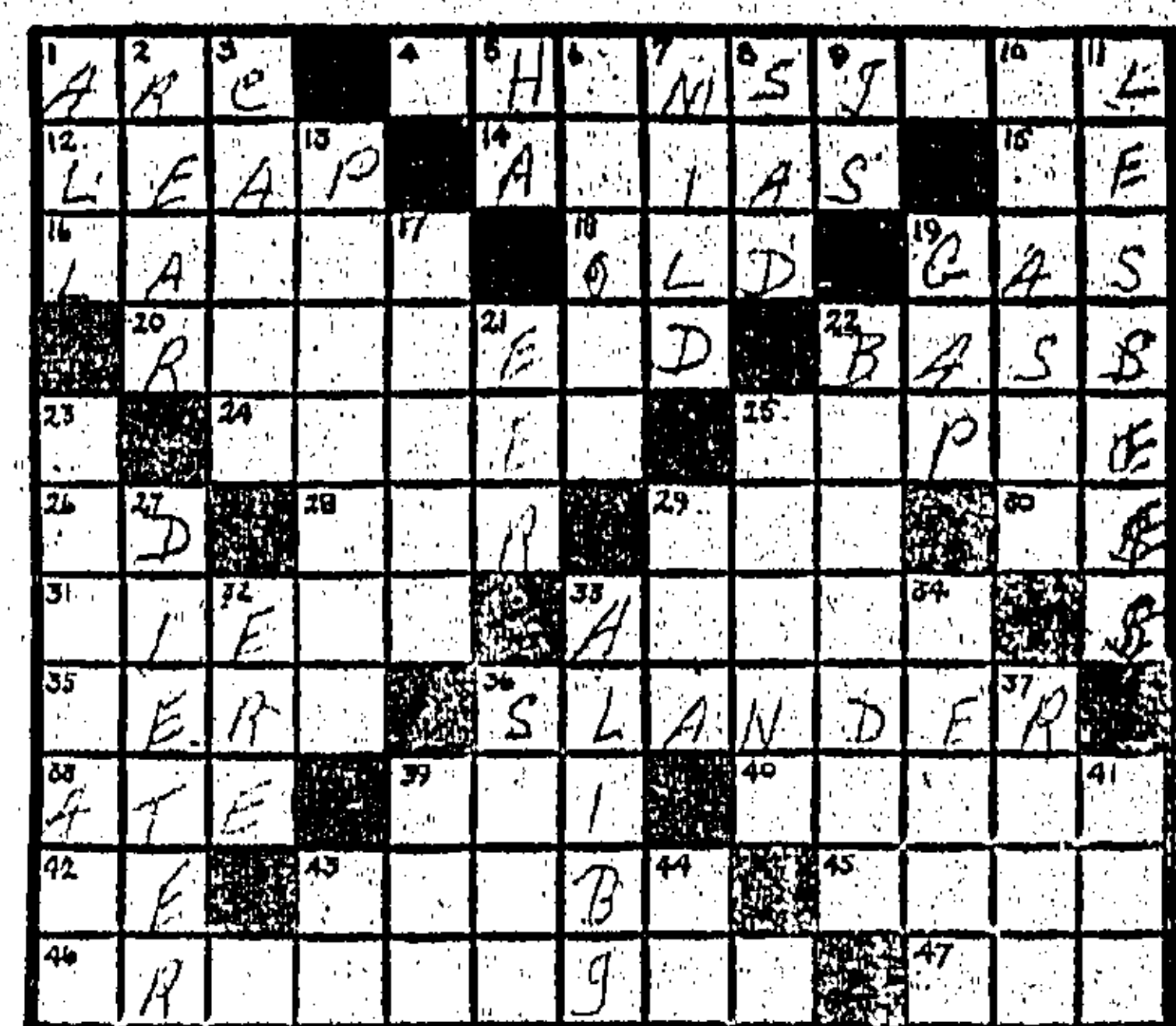
Prince Nicholas.

his inexorable will the young lovers had to submit.

But although this romance was thus nipped in the bud, happiness was not to be denied to Ferdinand; and it came to him in the guise of Princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, whom, after a brief and happy wooing, he led to the altar on January 1 day in 1893. To her now possibly falls much of the burden of affairs of state, despite her omission from the Regency Council.

Kish, the first city built after the flood, will be explored next year by archaeologists from England and America. It contains the history of the ancient Sumerians, a non-Semitic tribe of the oldest order. The principal city of the ancient kingdom has been found beneath the ruins of a Babylonian temple.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Across.

- 1 Partion of a curved line.
- 4 Capricious.
- 12 To jump.
- 14 Melodist.
- 15 To subside.
- 16 Bails (as water).
- 18 Ancient.
- 19 A form of fuel.
- 20 To annul.
- 22 The lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition.
- 24 To loiter.
- 25 Wigwag.
- 26 Hypothetical structural unit.
- 28 Driving command.
- 29 Constellation.
- 30 Point of compass.
- 31 A tendon.
- 33 Nimble.
- 35 Tiny devices for setting up golf balls.
- 36 Defamation.
- 38 Devoured.
- 39 Prophet who trained Samuel.
- 40 Railway station.
- 42 Point of compass.
- 43 Certain types of fine horses.
- 45 Eating utensil.
- 46 Knowledge transmitted orally from father to son.
- 47 To colour fabric.

Down.

- 1 Wholly.
- 2 Back.
- 3 Student at West Point.
- 5 Exclamation of laughter.
- 6 Sarcasm.
- 7 Mock.
- 8 Sorrowful.

Yesterday's Puzzle.

ART VALET ODE
REHEAT NEATER
AVERSE DEPOSE
EASER ME I
FROALIBI ADD
EBB LATIN SEA
EEL SWUNG IRK
RIGSSAD AMA
SAGES L WRITE
ITEMED SI MNEL
TED WOVEN ASK

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OVER TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in the Electro-deposition of Metals in Hongkong, places us in a position to offer reliable and efficient service for the plating of articles in Gold, Silver, Nickel and Copper. Artistic finishes in Bronze, Antique Copper, and Oxidized Silver. Polished and Lacquered Brassware.

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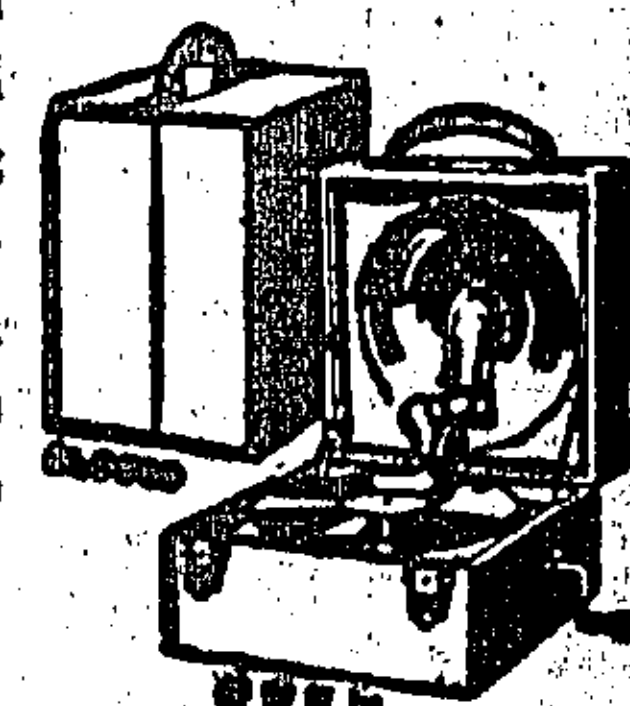
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Decca Book and name of nearest Agent from:—H. F. Murray, P.O. Box 136, Shanghai, to whom all Trade enquiries should also be addressed.

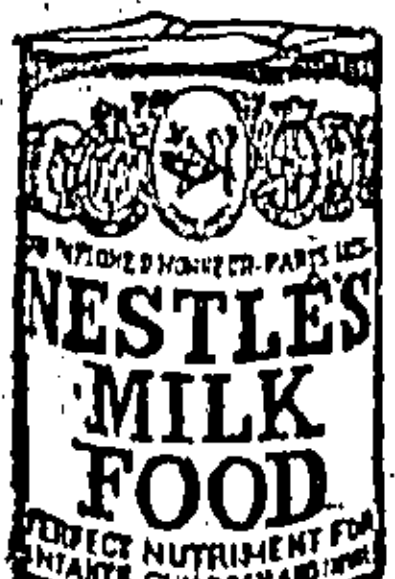
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Established 1897.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

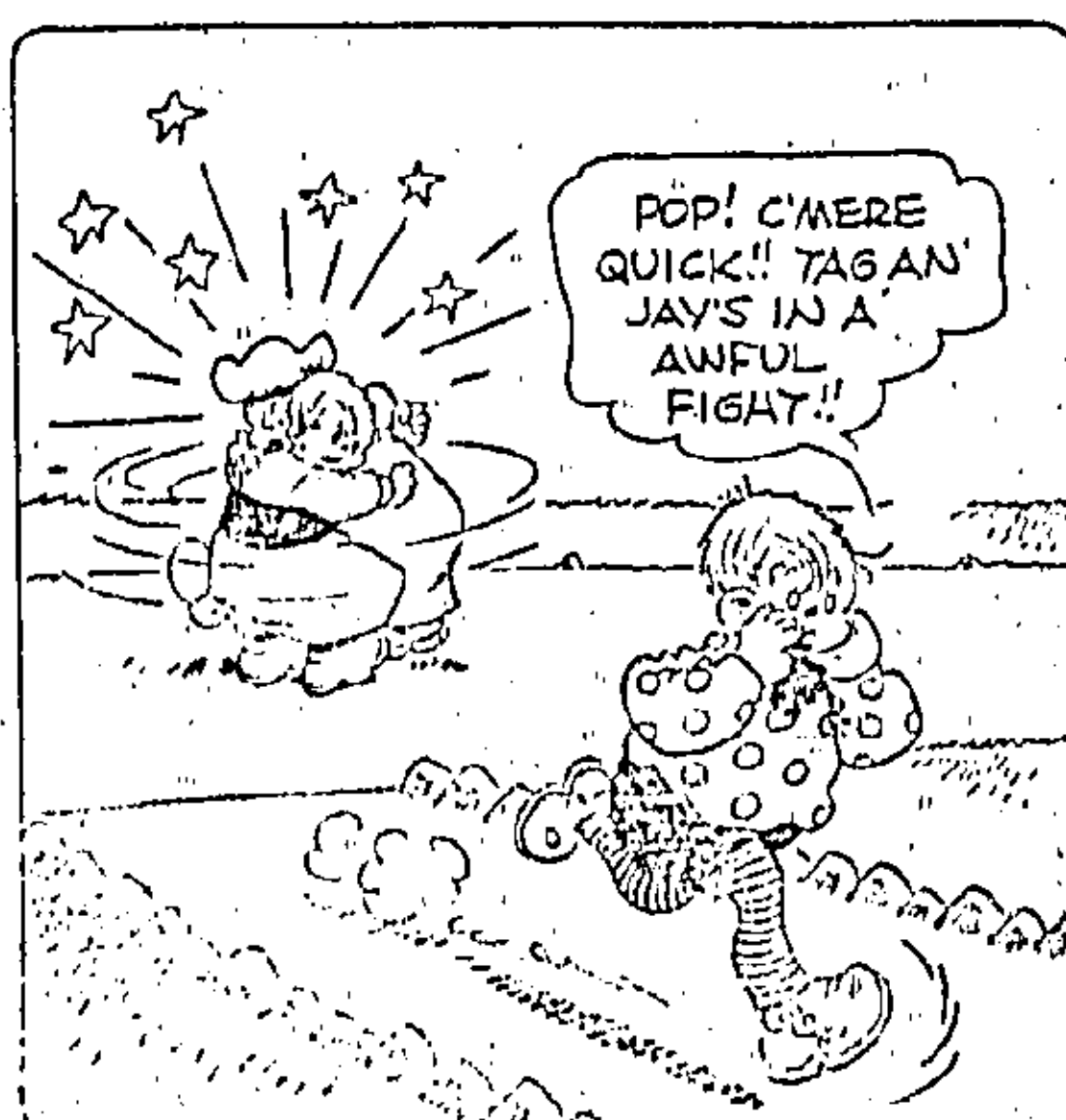
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TO-DAY

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

TO-DAY

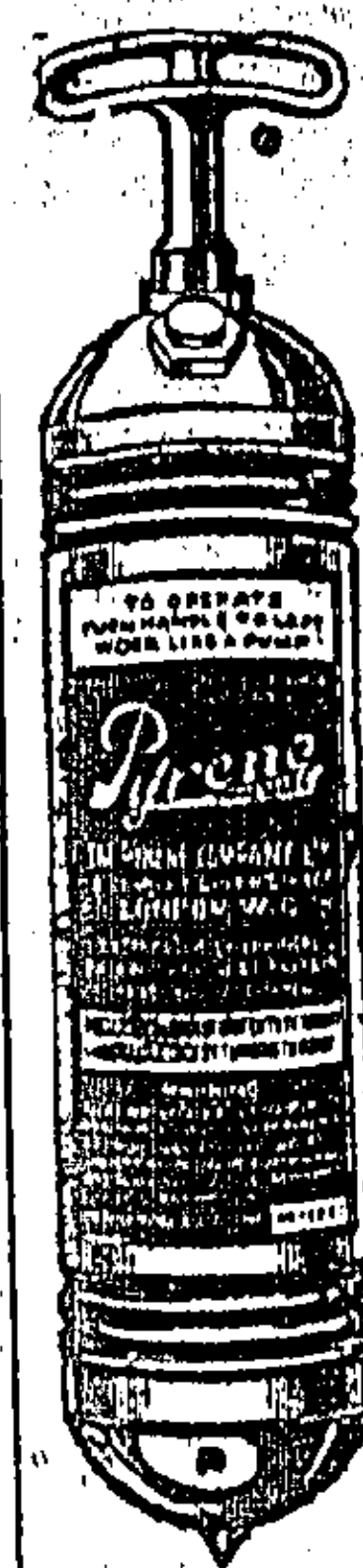
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"PYRENE" does not deteriorate and is always ready for use.

Keep a "PYRENE" handy on car and in garage.

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DEATH.

PETERSEN.—On July 20th, 1927, at the General Civil Hospital, Hongkong, Thomas Petersen, aged 36 years, of Talkoo Dockyard. Funeral will pass the Monument at 5 p.m. to-day.

The
Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1927.

TO-DAY'S SPECULATIONS.

The fascination of speculating regarding the trend of Chinese political events consists mainly, we suppose, in the fact that the situation is ever changing and that although one may make what will be a false prognostication to-morrow it will prove to be a true one the very day after. At the moment, the long-dreamed-of unification of China is not such a very long way off—on paper at any rate. The two main parties, headed by Chang Tso-lin and Chiang Kai-shek respectively, have come to an understanding whereby they cease fighting each other in Shantung and each agree to remain in their own special spheres of influence, and at the same time to wage war on the Communists. The stronghold of the latter has been at Hankow, but there has been a scuttling away to safety of the erstwhile leaders of that faction, and, although at the moment there is the chance of really big fighting on the Yangtze between Nanking and Hankow, it would not be a very difficult matter for the Hankow people to claim that they had been purged of their extremist element and were just as colourless as the Nanking administration. Borodin, Gallen, Eugene Chen and even Mrs. Sun Yat-sen have withdrawn from the Hankow arena and the leaders that are left might, without any loss of honour, agree to amalgamate with Nanking and to eschew all things savouring of Communism or the Soviet. And if that happens—as might very easily—there will be only our old friend Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang to speculate about.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago he had a parley with the Hankow people and they announced that he was on their side and still a friend. He later stated otherwise and had interviews with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek in which he denounced the interference of the Soviet and appeared to be keen on helping in the fight against Peking and against the extremists. But now that Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Tso-lin have lined-up it is very hard indeed to place Feng, because one of the very few things that is certain in China is that Feng and Chang are otherwise than friendly. It might be that Feng will be driven back into the arms

of Hankow, and, in the event of Hankow shedding its roseate hue, he might declare himself absolutely white and seek entry into what, were he accepted, would be a unified conglomeration of four forces all lately opposed to each other and smilingly pretending to be as brothers together. China would at last be unified—for a day, at any rate. However, Chang Tso-lin might consider Feng so utterly outside the pale as to exclude him altogether, in which event Feng would doubtless contrive to take himself and his Kuomintang forces away to the North West, where for so many months last year he lived in isolation.

But all these speculations are of only passing importance, because that which is really important, namely, the coming of peace in China, seems as remote as ever. Certain it is that these new groupings and personal alliances will be but of transitory nature and that the interminable fighting and quarrelling will break out again just so soon as either faction or group thinks it of advantage to play a lone hand. The basis of the national structure is not of the kind that makes for permanence of regime or stability of control and we shall see much more shifting of the military and political sands of China before there comes unity based on the central thought of nationality before self. The threatened peace is but part of the old game of personal advantage, and from that it is useless to look for much else but a breathing space.

Sensible Attire.

It is interesting to observe the revival of the "shorts" controversy in Shanghai. Happily, Hongkong has never had a real controversy on the subject, for numbers of men just took to the garment when they felt the weather had become warm enough, some years ago, and they were not ostracised. In the north, however, it appears that the topic is a burning one, ever recurrent. Seemingly they are sticklers for convention in Shanghai. So far as the wearing of shorts goes here, either with or without open-necked shirts, the hard and fast rule seems to be that the abbreviated nether garments are quite appropriate in summer, and for sports they certainly merit universal adoption. It is not, therefore, the intention of the writer to discuss such a hackneyed subject as the pros and cons of such wear, but to comment on the obvious and interesting fact that the matter is affected by the dictates of fashion. As one who has worn shorts off and on—no intentional pun—the writer notices that the popularity of the garment has somewhat waned. So it appears to those who recall the actual vogue of two years ago, when it was quite of the Penk-penkey to come to office in cut-down trousers, of spotless white, or of material to match the coat, and usually with a collar—even a starched one—and tie. Then when the boycott and strike broke out, and it became necessary to turn one's hand to mental tasks, while the question of the laundry became an urgent problem, an additional filip was given to shorts as attire. There were many men, of course, who wore khaki most of the time, on Volunteer service, and the feel of such freedom persisted even in the days they could recall as an early prophecy "When I get my 'civvie clothes on'." Yet one saw fewer wearers of shorts last year, and, though one is open to correction, there appear to be fewer civilians in this garb now. Perhaps a revival is due in the course of time, or perhaps the ladies, who are said to disapprove of shorts (and the scribe, a mere bachelor, depends on hearsay) have exerted their influence. Be that as it may, the wearing of shorts as ordinary attire is never likely to die out in Hongkong, and, so far as sensible wear goes, deserves a wider circle of devotees.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, July 20.
Paris	124
New York	4.85 1/2
Brussels	34.93
Geneva	26.21 1/2
Amsterdam	12.11 1/2
Milan	89 5/16
Bombay	20.43
Stockholm	18.13
Copenhagen	18.16 1/2
Oslo	18.81
Vienna	34.50
Prague	163 1/2
Helsingfors	192 1/2
Madrid	28.30
Athens	307 1/2
Bucharest	52 1/2
Rio	5 27/32
Buenos Aires	47 11/16
Bombay	1/5 23/32
Shanghai	2 1/4
Hongkong	2 1/4
Yokohama	1/11 3/16
Silver (Spot and Forward)	20 1/2

—British Wireless.

DAY BY DAY.

KEEP YOUR FACE ALWAYS TOWARDS THE SUNSHINE AND THE SHADOWS WILL FALL BEHIND YOU.—M. B. Whitman.

The local weather forecast up to noon to-morrow, issued by the Royal Observatory, is: E. winds, moderate; fine.

Money, clothing and jewellery to the value of \$116 has been stolen from No. 18, Kwong Wah Road, Kowloon, according to a report made to the police by the tenants yesterday.

A military motor ambulance yesterday knocked down a Chinese woman in Wong Nei Chong Road. The woman was not seriously injured and was taken to hospital in the ambulance.

By a letter dated from the Admiralty, June 17, Lieut. Commr. J. B. Newill, D.S.O., R.N., (Assistant Harbour Master) is promoted to the rank of Commander R.N. (retired) dating from June 17.

Mr. Sirwomal, of 21, D'Aguilar Street, has reported to the police that early this morning, soon after midnight, somebody entered his house by breaking open the window and stole jewellery valued at \$55.

Another Chinese was shot in New Bridge Road, Singapore, a stone's throw from the Chinese Protectorate, last Friday. He was an informer employed by the Protectorate. He died in a ricksha on the way to hospital.

A Chinese went into a jeweller's shop in Aberdeen Street yesterday and, snatching a pair of gold bangles from a work table, ran out of the shop. He was pursued but was not caught, and a report has been made to the police. The estimated value of the bangles was given as \$50.

The following ships were expected to be in wireless communication with Hongkong to-day: Macedonia, Hanol, Hangsang, Pooksang, Tjipanas, Tjilini, Yuan-lee, Aki Maru, Muroran Maru, Menado Maru, Tjitarom, Haining, Hanching, Portfield, Van Heutz, Tilawa, Seistan, Persicus, Kotsu Maru, Emp. of Canada, Sphinx and Sumatra Maru.

A Chinese salesman, of 147, Connaught Road, Central, has reported to the Police that early this morning he was walking in Des Voeux Road, Central, when he was stopped and robbed by four men outside the Sun Company. One of the men was armed with a revolver. The salesman had \$78 in his possession at the time which the robbers took away with them.

Professor Ariam Williams received a cable on Thursday last week saying that Dr. Rabin-drath Tagore and party have sailed from Madras by the Ambrose for Singapore. The poet will be the guest of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Hugh Clifford, and Lady Clifford, during his visit to Singapore, and will stay at Government House. Dr. Tagore was due there yesterday.

The concert for Servicemen at the Better Ole Y.M.C.A., Kowloon last evening was provided by "The Revellers" and the Lyric Orchestra. As usual the programme was a very varied one and consisted of items of proved popularity with the troops. "The Revellers" party consists of Mrs. F. C. Clemo, Mrs. W. R. Fleming, Miss A. Tolan, Miss L. Tolan, Miss D. Tolan, Mr. W. R. Fleming, Mr. F. C. Clemo, Mr. J. Greenham, Mr. Wolgemuth, Pipe-Major Endie, L/Cpl. Yeates and Piper Davidson. In addition to the vocal items there were several pleasing dances, the highland ones being arranged by permission of Lt. Col. E. B. Patters D.S.O. and officers of the Cameronians.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The Telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 9.30 a.m. to-day, by the American Consulate General, Hongkong:

Typhoon is about 127° Long E., 17° Lat N., direction unknown. This is to the far east of the Philippines.

SEYMOUR ROAD MURDER.

DETECTIVES SENT TO MACAO.

The vernacular press states that a Chinese boy of 16 has reported to the Police that he knows the whereabouts of the robbers who committed the recent robbery and murder in Seymour Terrace. The report adds that the Police have sent detectives to Macao, to which place the robbers are believed to have gone.

FRESHMAN IMPRESSIONS.

[By A New-comer to Hongkong.]

"Wait until you see Hongkong," conjured one of my shipmates, as I was rhapsodizing on the glorious colouring and views entering Singapore harbour, from the deck of a P. and O. liner.

I blessed him for his appreciative opinion of this my future home, but, perforce at that time, reserved my own.

Now, after a month or so, I willingly endorse some of the remarks of my erstwhile shipmate.

Hongkong is lovely, and, to a nature-loving soul, should offer complete satisfaction in that sense alone.

But, I am of those who must rub shoulders with my fellows to be even moderately happy and satisfied. "Living on" a view never was enough for me, and here, I am catered for in full measure: Brimming over it is, too!

"Is there a more crowded place on earth?" I ask myself, and what a Heaven-sent blessing the salt breezes of the ocean must be, not to mention the inches and inches of rain which appear to fall from millions of magic tanks suspended just above me.

So it follows also that I am keeping an open mind as to the so wonderful climate promised me by my optimistic shipmate.

One thing I could find in my heart to long for, and that is, an olfactory sense that could be turned on and off at will. "Nipping the nose" isn't a bit satisfactory, because when the breath has given out, you get a fuller blast of these penetrating Eastern smells.

Another, is a better financial brain. Shall I ever learn to cut my coat according to my cloth, in this land of nine dollars and a bit, which is all the banks will give me for my dear old English pound? I find it difficult morally to uplift my very material mind from its very earthly thought of filthy lucre. (And by the way, doesn't "filthy" describe the Hongkong dollar?)

For one cheap article—and I am assured "jade" is cheap here in comparison to the Home market, but few of us can buy jade he carved never so ravishingly—the majority of things appear dear indeed.

"Think of your dollar as a shilling, and your ten cents as a penny," advised one friend to whom I had confided my quandary.

"Of course," I replied, thankfully, and then tried it for a season. But I soon found it quite impossible to get my bankers to entertain the same spacious views.

No! I cannot find many cheap things, and it spoils my enjoyment of this beautiful island. It may be that I need a soul a cut above a few dirty dollars.

Naturally, I love the silks, the jade, the ivory and the jewels. I like to watch the kaleidoscopic life of the streets; I like the big cool banks. (I can't keep away from finance) and the white clothing of the men. I love the moonlit reservoir, and the harbour with its twinkling lights, and I like the British soldiers.

If only some old Army officers of fifty years ago could cross with me to Kowloon nights, they would marvel at the change in our soldiers. They—the soldiers—don't know me, so I'll finish as I began—"rhapsodizing." One and all they are a fine looking lot!

Y. CURTIS.

TAKOO MAN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

BELIEVED TO BE CHOLERA CASE.

The death occurred late last night at the Government Civil Hospital, of Mr. T. Petersen, of the Talkoo Dockyard, as a result of what is believed to be cholera.

Deceased, who had been to Canton during the week-end in connexion with repairs which had been effected to the a.s. Tung On by the Talkoo Dockyard, returned to Hongkong on Monday and appeared to be in his usual good health. Yesterday morning, however, Mr. Petersen complained of a severe headache and remained in bed throughout the day. His condition became very critical yesterday afternoon and he was immediately conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital where, despite immediate treatment, he passed away at 11.30 p.m.

The late Mr. Petersen, who was 36 years of age, was formerly employed by Barclay and Curle, the well-known engineering firm of Glasgow.

Deceased, who was due to go on leave in the Spring, leaves a wife and two children who went home last year and who are at present living in Old Kilpatrick, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, of which place deceased was a native. Much sympathy will be felt for them in their heavy bereavement.

Mr. Petersen was an enthusiastic member of the Talkoo Recreation Club's first division bowls team and the Club flag was flown at half-mast to-day as a mark of respect.

The funeral will pass the monument to-day at 5 p.m.

The Very Idea!

A commercial traveller arriving rather late at a country hotel had to be content with cold chicken for supper. A tramp happened to pass the open window, and the traveller handed him the remains of his meal.

About a year afterwards the traveller called at the same hotel, when the waitress said to the proprietor:—"Here's the man who ate the chicken, bones and all."

When babies have no teeth to bite,
And scarce can catch a crumb,
We see them—'tis a common sight,
Sucking the little thumb.

A woman missionary in China was taking tea with the eight wives of a mandarin. The Chinese ladies expressed great wonder at the lady's clothing, but her feet especially astonished them. "Why," said one, "you can walk and run as well as a man!" Of course," replied the missionary, "Can you ride a horse and swim, too?" "Certainly." "Then you are as strong as a man?" "I am." "And you wouldn't let a man beat you, even if he was your husband, would you?" "Indeed I should not!" responded the missionary emphatically. No English woman ever allows such things." The mandarin's wives exchanged knowing looks with each other, and then the oldest said, "That explains why an Englishman has never more than one wife—he is afraid!"

Judge Chier at Shore-ditch: I am not here to give advice; besides you would find it too unsound.

Nottinghamshire man: I therefore gave him 2s. to put on a horse, he therefore forgot it, so therefore he owes me 2s.

Midland wife: I can always tame my husband by telling him I will take him to the pictures.

A beggar at Acton said "Thank you" when arrested, "Thank you" when charged, and "Thank you" when he was remanded.

Gaoler to a German fined at West Ham: English money, please.

Some schoolboy "howlers"—
An abstract noun is something we can think of, but cannot feel—as a red-hot poker.

The function of the skin is to keep in the bones, and we look much nicer with skin on; if we had no skin we should go about like skeletons.

Leap year is instead of its being the next day on the same day next year; it's the day after.

Oliver Cromwell had an iron will, an unsightly wart, and a large red nose, but underneath were deep religious feelings.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Matin* says Fritz Gabriel, a cat burglar, has just been captured after recently making a daring escape from prison.

He was undergoing a sentence at the Plozensee Prison, near Berlin, under the walls of which is a lake. One day, when his wife visited him, he asked permission to embrace her. The kindly warden assenting, Gabriel proceeded to kiss her, and while doing so contrived to put her in possession of a piece of paper which he had concealed in his mouth. The paper bore the words—"To-morrow at eight during exercise, I will climb over the wall. Have a boat ready."

The plot succeeded and Gabriel got clear away.

Herbert Cox, aged twenty-three, a costermonger, of Southam-street, North Kensington, who it was said, had been drinking and was found raining blows with his fist on the headlamp of a stationary tramcar in Harrow-road, was fined 5s. at Marylebone Police Court, and ordered to pay 5s. towards the damage.

The maid was leaving, and her mistress said to her:—"Mary, I should like to give you a good reference, but my conscience compels me to state that you never get the meals ready at the proper time. Now, I wonder how I can put it in a nice way?"

"Well, ma'am," said Mary, "you can say I got the meals the same as I got my pay."

"Noah's Ark was made of wood, but Joan of Arc was made of Orleans," wrote a youngster in answer to an examination question.

pathy will be felt for them in their heavy bereavement.

Mr. Petersen was an enthusiastic member of the Talkoo Recreation Club's first division bowls team and the Club flag was flown at half-mast to-day as a mark of respect.

The funeral will pass the monument to-day at 5 p.m.

ADDRESS BOARDS AT THE PEAK.

PROOFS OF REVISED LISTS NOW POSTED.

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION.

We have received the following interesting letter from Mr. E. B. C. Hornell, the Hon. Secretary of the Peak Residents' Association:

"Sir.—With reference to my letter to the Press, dated 27th May, may I once again through the courtesy of your columns draw the attention of all Peak residents to the Address Boards at the Barker Road and Top Tram Stations, which have been entirely reorganised under the auspices of the Police and the Peak Residents' Association.

"The lists which have now been compiled are the result of the house to house visit referred to in my previous letter, and have, I think, now been printed in such a form as to be of some practical value not only to strangers visiting the Peak but also to Peak residents.

"The lists at present displayed on the Address Boards are merely 'Proofs,' and I shall be grateful if all residents will satisfy themselves that their names and addresses are properly described thereon or advise me of any corrections or alterations that are required to be made, before the 31st July. Clean copies, with the necessary alterations will then be prepared and placed on the Address Boards, and it is proposed to revise these lists in future every six months.

"Alterations to the lists in force can be made at any time in writing if residents will only notify the Inspector in Charge of the Gough Hill Police Station or the Hon. Secretary of the P.R.A. of any additions or alterations, that may require to be made, and I appeal for the co-operation and help of all Peak residents in keeping these lists up to date.

"In conclusion, I wish to thank Inspector Shannon of Gough Hill Police Station, for the great assistance he has rendered in supplying all the necessary data for compiling these lists."

"We learn that the new lists take the form of long printed strips, each divided into three columns. In the first column is put the house number, in English and Chinese; in the second column is the district or road; and in the third column is put the name of the occupier or occupiers. This form is doubtless a big improvement on that of the past, and we are confident that Peak Residents will respond to Mr. Hornell's appeal for co-operation.—Ed. H.K.T.]

ARMED ROBBERY.

AFFAIR AT SHAMSHUIPO.

An armed robbery took place at 135, Tai Wan Street, Shamshui, yesterday.

At 2.30 p.m. the principal tenant opened the door to one of the occupants of a cubicle, named Leung Choi. The man entered and behind him two other strangers came into the house. One of the strangers asked the principal tenant for a cup of tea and while she turned her back in order to pour out the tea, the two strangers set on her and bound and gagged her. Two other persons, who lived in a rear cubicle in the house, were treated in a similar manner.

The robbers and Leung Choi then ransacked the house and took away money and jewellery which is stated to be worth \$139.

While the robbers were searching the house one of the men produced a dagger and threatened the inmates with it.

No arrests have been made.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN ASSAM.

OVERFLOWING OF THE BRAHMAPUTRA.

Calcutta, July 16.

The tea gardens in the Dibrugarh district of Assam have been inundated to a depth of four feet over an area of ten miles as the result of the flooding of the Brahmaputra.

The town of Dibrugarh is in serious danger of being overwhelmed owing to the collapse of the road forming the last barrier to the flood waters.

The second largest Indian river, the Brahmaputra passes through the wettest district in the world, Cherrapunji. The rainfall this

A flint "safe," containing 14 un-inscribed gold coins was found in a gravel pit near Westerham recently. Mr. E. Box, a local archaeologist, considers they are either early British or Celtic, possibly minted in Gaul, and brought to England in the course of trade.

A RICE "FAMINE" IN S. KWANGTUNG.

ENTIRELY A QUESTION OF MONEY.

WORTHLESS CURRENCY.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Pakhoi, July 5.

The most important news of southern Kwangtung at present is the famine of rice in the Yanchow district. Strange to say, this famine is not caused by any failure of rice crop or devastating floods, but is entirely a question of money. The local twenty-cent pieces have depreciated to such an extent that the merchants refuse to accept them in trade. This brought about a very serious situation owing to the fact that there is practically no other coin in the district and that the small amount of Canton twenty-cent pieces to be found locally are all locked fast in the safe of the merchants. The result has been that those who had no rice could get none. At this point the Government stepped in and took a hand in the matter. Its orders were that the merchants must accept the local coin, that the price of rice was not to be over \$30 per one hundred catties, with a fair price considering the value of the depreciated local coin, one dollar of which is worth about thirty-five cents Hongkong Currency. Upon this order many shops closed their doors, but then the Government threatened to seize their rice and sell it to the people at a reasonable price. Conditions are now better, but it is undoubtedly a great hardship on the merchant class to be compelled to accept the local coin since it is worthless outside the district. It is clearly the Government's business to call in all this depreciated coin and replace it with a standard one.

Plenty of Bandits.

There are plenty of *lo fei* still in the hills and mountains about us but at present they realize that it is of no advantage to them to undertake a general uprising. But for an occasional skirmish for the purpose of looting a village for supplies, they are keeping quiet.

Anti-Japanese Boycott.

Pakhoi is quiet and for some months one has almost forgotten the stirring times here during the past two years. However, there are rumours of the instigation of an anti-Japanese boycott here to protest against the Japanese landing troops in Shantung. The local people are not much interested in the matter and the majority of the merchants are disgusted. I understand that about 80 per cent. of the goods entering the port are Japanese, and one can, therefore, understand the reason for their disgust. Without the professional agitator, it is my opinion, that there would be no boycott at all.

There is still a great deal of anti-British agitation locally as is shown by a recent handbill scattered over the city denouncing the English with no uncertain sound, but this also is the work of professional agitators, the local people taking little stock of the matter.

During a parade some weeks ago in Yanchow, a crowd gathered in front of the American Mission and demonstrated but other than the usual cries of down with most things except the Kuomintang and allied subjects nothing happened.

RESTRICTION TO CONTINUE.

RUBBER CONTROL POLICY UNCHANGED.

London, July 20.

"In the present circumstances I do not contemplate either the withdrawal of the Stevenson rubber restriction scheme or any alteration of the pivotal price on which it is based," Mr. L. C. Amery categorically stated in the House of Commons in response to Sir Frederic Wise's enquiry whether, in view of the increased production outside the restriction area, and the recent fall in the price of the commodity, the withdrawal or substantial modification of the scheme was contemplated.

Mr. Amery further emphasised the undertaking previously given, that he would endeavour to give the longest notice possible in case of any change in the scheme necessary as a result of experience in working, and said he did not propose to suggest any material modification while the existing conditions were not substantially altered. The question of unused rubber coupons was under continual consideration.

General Charteris asked for some idea of the length of notice likely to be given, but Mr. Amery said he did not like to bind himself, but certainly contemplated that it would be a matter of months.—*Reuter.*

MARINE COURT.

MASTER AND OWNER CHARGED.

DISCHARGE ON TECHNICALITY.

At the Marine Court, this morning, before Lieut. Commandr. G. F. Hole, Ng Loo Chee, the owner and Mr. I. de Lemos, the master of the Chinese s.s. Wing Wo, were charged with offences against the Shipping Ordinance.

The charges were (a) leaving the port without a proper clearance; (b) carrying 27 passengers without having undergone survey; (c) giving false information in respect of clearance. The master was aligned under all three charges and the owner under (b) only.

Accused in both cases pleaded not guilty and were represented by Mr. D'Almada. The cases were taken together on the plea of Mr. D'Almada, an interpreter being sworn in for the master, whom, it was stated, could not speak English.

Opening the prosecution, Sub Inspector A.E.T. Brown informed His Worship that the ship had no passenger certificate. He was on duty in No. 5 Police launch in the Southern Fairway at 5 p.m. on July 13 and saw the s.s. Wing Wo proceeding westwards.

He ordered her to anchor off Stonecutters' Island and then boarded, accompanied by Mr. Thompson, Boarding Officer from the Harbour Department, and called upon the master for his clearance and articles.

These were produced and a muster of the crew was carried out on the port side aft, while all other persons on board were mustered on the starboard side aft. In the presence of the master, the comrade, Mr. Thompson and two European Police Sergeants, the muster resulted in the discovery of 20 pigmen, who had every right to be on board and 27 other persons who stated that they were passengers bound for Kwong Chau-wan. On the following morning, these 27 men were conveyed on shore and all of them were seen to be carrying personal luggage. The ship loaded kerosene and left later the same day.

Cross-examined by Mr. D'Almada, witness stated that he had considerable experience in maritime matters and was well acquainted with all Ordinances relative to shipping. The Wing Wo had no passenger certificate but could carry up to 12 without such certificate. It was usual for a vessel to proceed to a dangerous goods anchorage when kerosene was loaded.

Not Cleared.

Mr. D'Almada then handed up a clearance which showed that the s.s. Wing Wo was bound from her buoy to Kwong Chau-wan via West Point. Witness admitted that the vessel was arrested prior to her arrival at West Point and Mr. D'Almada put it that she had not cleared in strict accordance with the law at this time. This witness denied, as in his opinion, the vessel having once left the buoy or wharf, was on her voyage to port of destination, admitting that persons other than the crew might be on board before she commenced her voyage.

Discussion followed between His Worship and Mr. D'Almada as to the definition of clearance and for the purposes of the case, it was decided that clearance meant the clearing out from the harbour by the ship and not issue of a certificate by the Harbour Office.

Must Be Passengers.

Questioned further, witness expressed his opinion that all persons on board, after leaving the buoy, with luggage in their possession, could reasonably be classed as passengers. He added that the master had replied to all questions put to him in fair English.

The master would be quite within his rights in mustering the crew after leaving West Point, said witness and agreed further that Section 22 of the Merchant Shipping Act allowed a lapse of 36 hours between the issue of a clearance certificate and actual departure from the harbour.

Only Shifting Berth.

Questioned by His Worship, Mr. D'Almada stated that the facts in so far as relating to persons being on board, were not disputed and to save time, he had no wish to examine other witnesses for the prosecution. Actually the point of the case was whether the vessel had commenced her voyage or not, he claiming that the Wing Wo was only shifting berth at the time.

Mr. D'Almada, addressing the Court, submitted that the ship was only travelling from her buoy to West Point for the purpose of loading kerosene and the master was allowed to have persons on board other than the crew, even though they were carrying baggage.

(Continued on Page 14.)

THE SHANGHAI ARMS CASE.

WORTHINGTON CHARGED ON THIRD COUNT.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Argument by counsel has been concluded in the trial of William W. Worthington and Samuel Chalet who are charged with dealing in arms and ammunition and on Thursday afternoon the final addresses were delivered before His Honour Judge Milton D. Purdy, in the United States Court for China at Shanghai. The afternoon was taken up with argument on the third count under which the two accused are charged with trading in contraband and munitions of war contrary to the articles of the treaties existing between the United States and China.

Mr. C. S. Franklin is appearing for the accused and the case for the prosecution is being conducted by District Attorney, Dr. G. Sellett. Argument on the previous day had been heard the two first charges when Mr. Franklin contended that the accused could not be convicted of carrying concealed weapons nor with unlawfully dealing in arms and ammunition. At the conclusion His Honour agreed with Mr. Franklin that the two first charges could not stand and argument on the third charge was reserved until yesterday.

Reasons for Charges.

It will be remembered that the two accused were arrested by Municipal Police Officers at a house in Chekiang Road on June 8 after they had arrived in a motor car with ten Mauser pistols and a quantity of ammunition. The accused, Worthington, declared that he had gone to the house following an arrangement with Captain Clarke of the Criminal Investigation Department for the purpose of apprehending a gang of arms runners who were operating in the Settlement.

The last charge is based upon the treaties entered into between China and the United States since the year 1858 whereby it was agreed between the two countries that the importation of arms and ammunition into China by American citizens was illegal.

Mr. Franklin contended that according to the treaty any citizen dealing in contraband was entitled to be dealt with by the Chinese authorities without any protest from the United States. There was no mention made of any other penalty in the treaty apart from the fact that an American citizen caught dealing in contraband should be dealt with by the Chinese themselves. The treaty of 1858, however, was no longer in force and was superseded in 1903 by another treaty concluded between the United States and China.

It was stated in this treaty that all articles contained in the treaty of 1900 should remain in effect unless otherwise modified in the new treaty of 1903. In the latter treaty the confiscation of arms and ammunition imported into China was declared as part of the article dealing with contraband but there was no other penalty laid down.

Question of Instigation.

One of the main questions which the Court would have to consider was that of instigation on the part of a Government official. If the commission of a crime, if a Government official merely placed in the way of a criminal, minded person the means to commit a crime the assistance so rendered did not excuse the defendant.

The law, however, was plainly stated in the case of a Government official instigating, encouraging and leading a person to commit a crime. In such cases it was contrary to law for the Government to prosecute a man for his offence.

On the evidence, if the Court decided that the accused were criminals it would find that they were idiots at the same time. Any person who would run the risks taken by the accused for the small sum of \$4 for each pistol when there was a greater reward to be obtained for the confiscation of the same pistols, would only be an idiot.

His Honour said there was not the slightest doubt in his mind regarding the intention of the treaties and it was obvious that certain articles aimed at the prohibition of the importation of arms into China. It was generally known among Americans that such importation was illegal and also that it was a dangerous occupation. What he wished to be shown, however, was the statute under which they could be convicted according to the laws of the United States, and also the statute which would enable him to deal with the accused if they were convicted.

His Honour in reserving his decision on the last charge in order that he might consider certain of the legal points cited by Counsel, said that by no stretch of the imagination could he see how the first charge of carrying concealed weapons would stand. He also failed to see that the charge of dealing in arms and ammunition and selling 12 Mauser pistols

SERIOUS CONDITIONS IN FUKIEN.

MATTERS GOING FROM BAD TO WORSE.

"UNLIMITED ANARCHY."

Recently letters have come to me, says a correspondent of the *Shanghai Times*, from our two stations in Shao-wu and Kienning. When we left our stations in February, more because of what was happening outside and because of consular instructions than because of local conditions, Drs. Bliss and Judd remained behind in Shao-wu.

For a while everything went on as before and it seemed to some that we had made a mistake in leaving our work. But the military soon made it evident that no mistake had been made.

Troops occupied many of our buildings in spite of notices posted on the city gates that foreign property was to be protected. The residence of the single ladies at Shao-wu was looted twice and is now occupied by troops. More recently the military have confiscated another foreign residence and plan to occupy two more. The doctors are not able to get in medical supplies nor are they able to sell their checks on the street.

Heroic Efforts.

The local Christians desired to keep the schools open and made heroic efforts to do so. They desired to have them registered and carried on whether the foreigners came back or not, but there has been so much interference and so many threats that they have abandoned this idea so that the schools are now closed indefinitely. There has been no opposition to the medical work although the main hospital has been occupied by troops.

At Kienning they have not suffered so much at the hands of the military except in an indirect way. The troops who were supposed to be stationed there went into the gambling and opium selling business to such an extent that the local Tan Pu objected whereupon the soldiers said that if they were not appreciated they would move out. Some days after they went a band of armed brigands took possession of the city and carried away with them much loot. They invaded our girls' school and took away all that was of value. As far as I know they did not molest our houses. During all this Francis our pastor and the nurse, a splendid young Chinese girl, stood by and did what they could to ease off the vicious invaders.

The interior of Fukien is now a hopeless unlimited anarchy. Brigandage is worse than it has ever been.

THE C.N.C. DISPUTE.

SHIPS AT KOWLOON BAY BEING MOVED?

Enquiries this morning with regard to the C.N.C. dispute do not make the present position any clearer.

The Company did not make any statement, and the only information obtainable from the Guild was that it is understood efforts are being made to move the vessels at present in Kowloon Bay, but the lack of trained officers renders this a difficult task.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the *Daily Express*.

Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

- 1.—Where and when was Thomas Carlyle born?
- 2.—What does Hebra stand for?
- 3.—Who are the Maronites?
- 4.—After whom is the Maxim machine gun named?
- 5.—Which is the most easterly point in England?
- 6.—What is a taxing master?
- 7.—Who said, "Courage lies midway between cowardice and rashness"?
- 8.—What was Milton's nickname?
- 9.—Where is the original MS. of Sir Rider Haggard's "She"?
- 10.—What historical event took place at Carberry Hill?
- 11.—Who designed Paddington Station?
- 12.—Who is known as the "King of Beggars"?
- 13.—What is a Scudo?
- 14.—What is the name of the town in Avoyron, France, that gives its name to a brand of cheese?
- 15.—What is a syllogism?

could be upheld. The third charge, however, needed grave and careful consideration and at the present time he was inclined to think that it was valid. Judgment was reserved until Tuesday morning.

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Ask your best friend who his physician is. He no doubt can tell you immediately the name address and telephone number of the one chosen to guard the health of his family.

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You should know whom to call when your plumbing needs attention. You should be on intimate terms with your chosen plumber since he is the physician who will cure the ills of your sewerage, gas and water systems.

A neglected leak in your plumbing may seriously impair the health of some one of your family.

Do not delay, therefore, but secure expert advice which our Plumbing Department will be glad to give free of charge.

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JUST OUT JULY VICTOR DANCE RECORDS

Drop in and let us play you these striking new dance numbers for July. Captivating rhythms that loosen feet. And vocal refrains as peppy as a pop-cracker on the Fourth. Come in and hear them all—today!

Sometimes I'm Happy—Fox Trot (from *Hit the Deck*)
With Vocal Refrain ROGER WOLFE KAHN AND HIS ORCHESTRA
Hallelujah!—Fox Trot (from *Hit the Deck*) With Vocal Refrain
NAT SHULKREIT AND THE VICTOR ORCHESTRA
No. 20599, 10-inch

Russian Lullaby—Waltz With Vocal Refrain
ROGER WOLFE KAHN AND HIS ORCHESTRA
For You and Me—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
GEORGE OLSEN AND HIS MUSIC
No. 20602, 10-inch

There's Something Nice About Everyone, But
There's Everything Nice About You
Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
The More We Are Together Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
NAT SHULKREIT AND THE VICTOR ORCHESTRA
No. 20603, 10-inch

Hello Cutie—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
Mine—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
HORACE HEINT AND HIS ORCHESTRA
No. 20604, 10-inch

Side by Side—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
Pretty Lips—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
PAUL WHITEMAN AND HIS ORCHESTRA
No. 20627, 10-inch

Fifty Million Frenchmen Can't Be Wrong
Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
NAT SHULKREIT AND THE VICTOR ORCHESTRA

Just the Same ROGER WOLFE KAHN AND HIS ORCHESTRA
No. 20634, 10-inch

The Whisper Song—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
ANT LANNY AND HIS ORCHESTRA
One O'Clock Baby—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
JOHNNY HAMP'S KENTUCKY SERENADERS
No. 20644, 10-inch

Tiger Rag CHARLES DORNBURGER AND HIS ORCHESTRA
Fox Trot
Clarinet Marmalade PHIL NAPOLEON AND HIS ORCHESTRA
No. 20647, 10-inch

I'm in Love Again—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
PAUL WHITEMAN AND HIS ORCHESTRA
Wherever You Go—Whatever You Do
Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
NAT SHULKREIT AND THE VICTOR ORCHESTRA
No. 20646, 10-inch

Take Your Finger Out of Your Mouth
Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
Go Joe Go PHIL NAPOLEON AND HIS ORCHESTRA
Blues Stomp
No. 20605, 10-inch

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GOLF AT GLENEAGLES.

AMERICAN PLAYER LEADS.

MATCH PLAY NEXT.

London, July 20.
Play was continued to-day in the qualifying competition for the Glasgow Herald £1,000 Tournament. The leaders at the end of the qualifying round were:

W. Melhorn (U.S.) 70 and 70 140
A. Campbell 70 and 69 142
Tom Barber (Cavendish) 73 and 69 142

Twine (Bromley) 70 and 73 143
Stewart Burns (Cru-den Bay) 72 and 71 143
Charles Whitcombe 69 and 76 145

Young (Sunning) 70 and 75 145
Kirkwood (U.S.) 70 and 77 147
Ernest Whitcombe 76 and 72 147

J. Baird 73 and 76 149
Arthur Havers 71 and 79 150
Aubrey Boomer 73 and 77 150

Ray Nabholz played indifferently and did not return his card. Thirty-two qualified for the match-play stages.

Duncan qualified after tying with nine others, with a score of 184, for the last five places.—*Reuter.*

BASEBALL MATCH AT GENEVA.

JAPANESE SOUNDLY BEAT AMERICANS.

Geneva, July 20.
Baseball has been brought in to the programme of the Naval Conference, pending the return of the British delegates, and the Japanese camp is jubilant at a striking victory in which they scored 26 runs against 8, in seven and a half innings, to which the regulation nine innings were reduced for the occasion.

The American team was composed of pressmen and a few members of the American delegation. The Japanese were largely pressmen, who displayed extraordinary agility and knowledge of the game, which was watched by a good sprinkling of American tourists.—*Reuter.*

A FRENCH OLYMPIAD BOYCOTT.

NO REPRESENTATION AT AMSTERDAM.

Paris, July 20.
Following the Senate's adjournment of the question of the necessary vote of credit, the French Olympic Committee has decided that France will not participate at the Amsterdam games. Moreover, the Federation of Sports Associations has decided to prohibit its members in any way assisting in the organisation of the games.—*Reuter.*

There were two further British cases of typhoid fever reported to the authorities yesterday.

GOLFING IN THE DARK.

24-HOUR NON-STOP RECORD ATTEMPTED.

PAINTED BALLS USED.

There have been many feats of endurance in connexion with the game of golf, the most extraordinary being that credited to H. B. Lumsden, of the Royal Aberdeen Golf Club, who, in June 1910, played twelve rounds, starting at 2.20 a.m. and finishing at 9 p.m. Mr. Lumsden holed out at every hole, and his average for each round was 82½.

Mr. Bruce Sutherland, the Edinburgh physical instructor, who recently played eight rounds in 14 hours over Craiglockhart course, Edinburgh, is endeavouring to beat the world's golf endurance record. Mr. Sutherland has set out to better Mr. Lumsden's feat, so far as time and the number of rounds are concerned.

In order to do this, Mr. Sutherland started recently at a quarter-past eight, playing through the night by using acetylene lamps and painted balls.

It is, of course, exceedingly rare to play in darkness, but it is not without precedent. "The Golfers' Handbook" relates many incidents of the kind, including one of the most extraordinary matches ever played, when two great sportsmen, Lord Kennedy and Mr. Cruickshanks at Langely Park, played a match at St. Andrews in 1868 for £500 a hole after dark. The match was over three holes, and only a lantern at the hole was allowed.

Tom Morris, Charlie Hunter, and David Strath were among others who played rounds in the dark.

12 Hours, and Still Going Strong.
Mr. Sutherland set out on his attempt on the Merchants of Edinburgh's course at Craiglockhart. A large turnout of members witnessed Mr. Sutherland's departure, and previous to the start Mr. A. C. Cormack, the captain of the club, speaking on behalf of the members and of the golfing community in Edinburgh generally, wished Mr. Sutherland luck in his attempt.

Mr. Sutherland had originally intended to make a start about 9 o'clock, but in view of the weather conditions and the advantage in extra daylight to be derived from an earlier start altered his arrangements.

His rounds during the night were without incident, and he found surprisingly little difficulty in following the flight of the painted ball. The darkness troubled him most on his fourth round, but he nevertheless managed to complete it in little over his average time, and in four rounds in partial darkness he did not lose any balls. Two rounds later he was going so well that he equalled his record time of an hour and fifteen minutes, which he set up on his first round. At 8.15 this morning Mr. Sutherland, who is playing without a partner, had done eight rounds in twelve hours. He was still looking very fit, and those

THE HENRY LESTER WILL.

BEQUEST TO A SHANGHAI HOSPITAL.

At H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, Shanghai, on Thursday last, Judge Peter Grain delivered judgment in the matter of Henry Lester, deceased, in re the Shantung Road Hospital.

He said:—This is an application by the trustees of the Shantung Road Hospital, namely, Mr. C. McLe Bain, Mr. E. Box, Mr. E. S. Ellington and Mr. E. Fugh for a declaration.

1.—That the four trustees have been duly elected.

2.—That all stocks, shares, land and other property, powers and rights of the trust vest in the four trustees.

3.—That upon the execution of deeds of covenant required by the will that the executors of the will of Henry Lester, deceased, transfer to the four trustees Tls. 1,000,000 together with interest thereon from May 14, 1927.

4.—That there is no obligation to appoint seven trustees. The executors are satisfied that the four trustees are duly elected and are the trustees for the time being of the Shantung Road Hospital.

I will next take the question of interest from May 14, 1927. The executors are of opinion that they cannot pay this interest because during that period the trustees were not in a position to accept and have handed over to them the legacy of Tls. 1,000,000.

That by the will the executors had no power to hand over the legacy until the conditions of the will had been complied with, namely, "that the said trustees of the Chinese hospital shall enter into a deed of covenant with the Lester trustees to observe and perform the conditions of the bequest laid down in the will."

I must declare that interest is not payable on the Tls. 1,000,000 for the period claimed. All parties concerned desire that as much as possible should be handed over to this deserving charity, but the executors have no power to pay this sum which is claimed. It is, consequently, ordered that upon the due execution of the deed of covenant the Tls. 1,000,000 and the several lots of land bequeathed be transferred to the trustees of the hospital. As regard the land, the income accruing therefrom since May 14, 1926, must be paid to the trustees as land bequeathed vests from the time of the death of the testator, immaterial of the date on which it is handed over to the legatee.

I am of opinion that in the first place the so called deed of trust (that is, the signed resolution of the subscribers) does not require seven trustees, but does require four, and there is no need to appoint seven.

And I consider that I have jurisdiction to order that there shall be four trustees and that the stocks, shares, land and other property, powers and rights appertaining to the trust for the Shantung Road Hospital shall vest in Charles McLeod Bain, Ernest Box, Eric Shaftesbury Ellington and Ellis Fugh as trustees of the hospital.

Costs of the application to be paid out of the estate.

HARBIN STATION.

TO BE ENTIRELY REBUILT.

A telegram has been received from Moscow that the railway station construction specialist, Mr. Obraztsov, has left that city for Harbin where he will give his advice on the question of rebuilding the railway station there. The C. E. R. Board have allocated 1,500,000 gold roubles to the reconstruction scheme which will take several years. The passenger station is to be considerably enlarged, especially as regards the third and fourth class, but the goods stations are to be separated from the main passenger station.

who saw him at the half-way stage were confident that he was able to do the other twelve hours.

At ten o'clock Mr. Sutherland came up still smiling cheerily for his tenth round. As he paused to take a cup of ice-cream before starting he declared that he was feeling perfectly fresh and fit to play all day.

He had thus completed 162 holes in 14 hours, his average time being about an hour and a half per round. The first was the fastest round, as he completed it in one hour fifteen minutes, beating his own record in doing so.

Mr. Sutherland went on strongly during the forenoon, and started his twelfth round at 1.40.

About 4.30 in the afternoon Mr. Sutherland was still going strong, and at that time was nearing the completion of his thirteenth round.

KOWLOON MURDER RECALLED.

DAIRYMAN SUEED FOR DEBT.

The murder of a concubine at Kowloon City was recalled in the Summary Court this morning during the hearing of an action for the recovery of \$104.04. The money was claimed as due from the defendant to the plaintiff for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ, for the plaintiff, said that there had been no trouble between the parties before the murder, but after the woman died the defendant seemed to alter considerably and excused himself to the plaintiff with regard to payments.

Mr. F. X. Remedios was for the defendant.

Mr. Russ explained he had no idea what defence was going to be put forward, but as far as he could see the defendant would deny that he ever received the goods, which were mainly of small value individually.

Both the parties, he continued, lived at Kowloon City, and for four years they had been dealing with each other both in money and kind. The plaintiff issued a pass book to the defendant in the name of Wong Sun, for his family and firm. Purchases were entered in this book and the name of the person buying was recorded. Accounts were settled, as customary, at each Chinese New Year.

On one occasion, said Mr. Russ, the defendant sold some pigs to the plaintiff, who wanted to take a balance which was due from the proceeds of the pigs, but the defendant, saying "he was pressed for money, asked that it be allowed to stand over. This the plaintiff agreed to do.

On January 20th the defendant told the plaintiff firm that after that date he would not be responsible for payments for any goods obtained under the pass book, and on the next day his foki returned the book.

Murder Trial Recalled.

Continuing, Mr. Russ said in May, last, a concubine of the defendant's father was murdered and two men stood their trial at the Assizes, but were acquitted on the grounds that there was not sufficient evidence. After that time the defendant changed. Up to then he had always paid up and never disputed, but after the death of the woman he kept on putting the plaintiff off when he asked for payment.

After the issue of the writ, the defendant had said that the dead woman had received the goods. As far as he (Mr. Russ), could gather, the defendant would say he was not responsible as the dead woman had obtained the goods. The defendant had also said he would rather pay money in a court case and solicitors' fees than pay the money he owed.

The case is proceeding.

NEW JUDGE FOR THE STRAITS.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. HERBERT W. PRICHARD.

Mr. Herbert William Prichard, K.C., Procurer and Advocate-General, Mauritius, has been appointed a Puisne Judge, Straits Settlements, and he will take up his duties in September next.

Mr. Prichard, who is fifty-four years of age, was educated at Keble College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, in 1892. He practised in London for eight years and became a stipendiary magistrate at Trinidad in 1910 and a Puisne Judge, Mauritius, in 1915. He was confirmed in his appointment as Procurer and Advocate-General in 1922.

Mr. Frederick Guy Stevens has also been approached with a view to his taking up a Puisne Judgeship in the Straits Settlements.

Mr. F. G. Stevens was born in England in October 1878 and was educated at Winchester and Oxford University. He joined the Straits Settlements Civil Service in 1902 and, six years later, was called to the Bar. He then severed his connexion with Government and the firm of Rodyk and Davidson, advocates and solicitors, Singapore, with whom he has since been.

FIRST FLIGHT TO THE HIMALAYAS.

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT ON MOTH MACHINE.

Calcutta, July 16.
Capt. Vetch, on a Moth aeroplane, has flown from Calcutta to Shillong, being the first aviator to land in the Eastern Himalayas. His arrival caused tremendous excitement amongst the inhabitants.

GOLDEN WEDDING AT SINGAPORE.

WELL-KNOWN JEWISH RESIDENTS.

A golden wedding is not a frequent occurrence in Singapore and interest attaches therefore to a celebration of this nature which fell on Wednesday, the parties concerned being Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Grunberg. They are among the oldest members of the Jewish community of Singapore, having arrived here early in 1882. Three of their daughters, now living in America, were born and educated here.

Mr. Grunberg was one of the pioneer jewellers and diamond merchants in the Straits Settlements and Java, and had the patronage of Sir Frank Swettenham before he became Governor of the Colony.

Mr. Grunberg has been a very extensive traveller, having visited practically all parts of the world. Only three years ago, though 71 and 66 years of age respectively, he and Mrs. Grunberg took a trip to San Francisco and back.

On Wednesday the old people were at home to all their friends.

SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.

Hongkong Bank, \$1,060 b.
Chartered Bank, £20 n.
Mercantile A. & B, £32 n.
Mercantile C, £13½ n.
P. and O., £94 b.
East Asia, \$68 n.

Marine Ins.

Canton Ins., \$620 s.
China Underwriters, \$80 n.
North China, Tls. 143 b.
Union Ins., \$278½ b.
Yangtze Ins., \$40 n.

Fire Ins.

China Fires, \$210 b.
H. K. Fire Ins., 600 s.

Shipping.

Douglases, \$32 b.
Steamboats, \$22 s.
Tugs, \$1.10 n.
Indo-China, (Pref.) \$30 n.
Sholl Trans., 93/- n.
Star Ferries, \$52 n.
Waterboats, \$16½ b.

Refineries.

China Sugars, \$18 s.
Malabons, \$32 s.

Mining.

Benguet, \$1.70 b.
Kailans, 40/- b.
Langkats, Tls. 19 n.
Shai Exploration, Tls. 34 n.
Shanghai Loans, Tls. 62 n.
Raub, \$4 n.
Trombols, 19/3 n.
Ural Caspians, 5/- n.

Docks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, \$108½ b.
Whampoa Docks, \$38 n.
Hongkew, Tls. 147 b.
New Engineering, Tls. 5 n.
Shanghai Docks Tls. 91 K. Div.

Lands, Hotels, etc.

H. and S. Hotels, \$6.80 s.
H. K. Lands, \$55½ b.
Realty, \$6 s.
Territorials, \$1½ n.
Humphreys, \$12½ n.
Princes Bldgs, \$80 n.
Rural Lands, \$14 n.

Cottons.

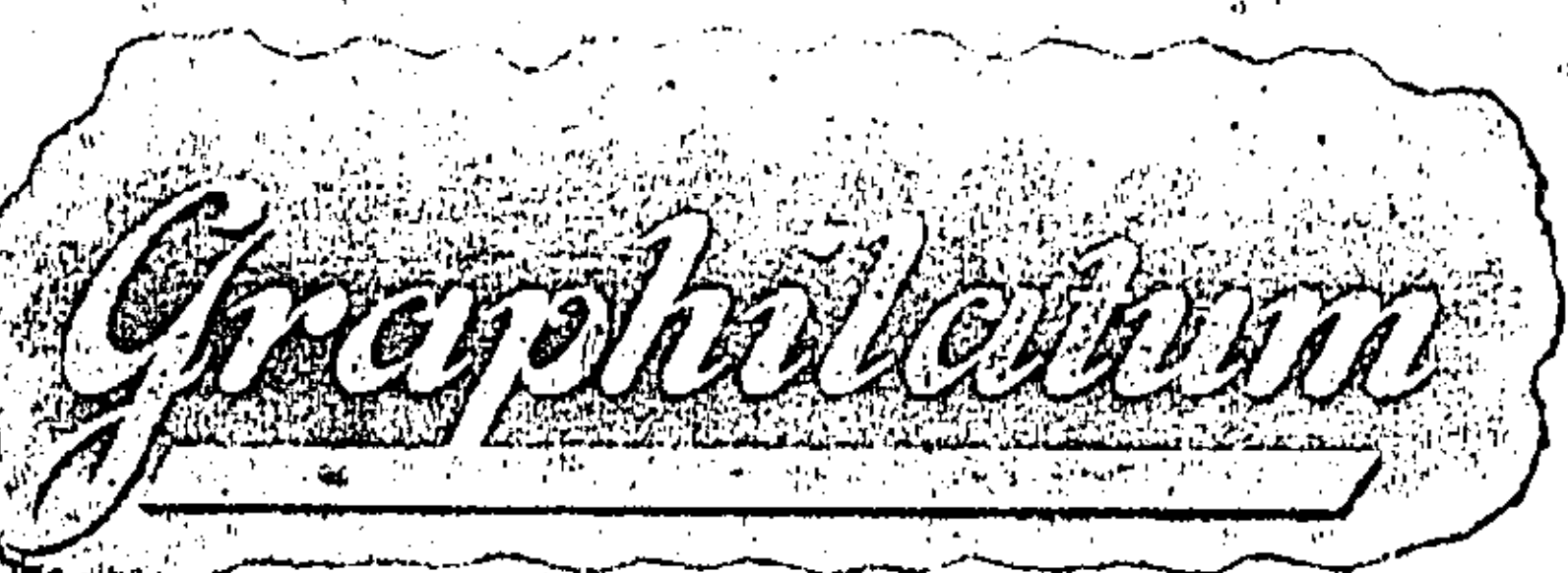
Ewo Cottons, Tls. 7.35 n.
Orientals, Tls. 14 b.
Shai Cottons, Tls. 51 s

Buses, Trams.

China Buses, Tls. 7 b.
Tramways, \$20.40 s.
Peak Trams, (old) \$15 s.
Singapore Trams, 10/9 b.
Taxis, \$1 n.

Miscellaneous.

Amusements, \$194 b.
Canton Toes, \$5 n.
Coments (Comb.), \$7 s.
China Lights, \$13½ s.
China Prov., \$4½ n.
Constructions, \$2.30 s.
Dairy Farms, \$15 n.
Der A. Wing, \$6 n.
Hong Kong Electric, \$51½ s.
Macao Electric, \$37 b.
Ropos (Old) \$10 n.
Lane Crawfords, \$7 n.
Mackintosh, \$19½ n.
Sincores, \$4 n.
United Abestos, \$20 n.
Watsons \$11½ n.
Powells, \$6 n.
Telephone 3.70 n.



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SPORTS DEPT.—MEZZANINE FLOOR.

ATHLETIC WONDERS.

RECORDS BEATEN AT FENNERS.

ORD BURGHLEY'S TRIUMPH.

Never before has Penner's record at Cambridge been puffed for an athletic meeting as it was when Cambridge University opposed the A.A.A. and never more has such a series of wonderful performances been seen on the ground. In five events new records were established, one of them a British record, in three of the existing records were equalled, while in two out of the three remaining events the record was only by the narrowest of margins. The hero of such a wonderful day was undoubtedly Lord Burghley, who only recently turned from America.

The city is that P. R. Gaby was there to oppose him in the hurdles. Still, he had G.C. Eightman-Smith to extend him, and he returned 14 1/2 seconds, which only beat the ground record, equalled the British record, and was the best ever made on cinders. He was not content with one record at this last appearance, Penner's as an underdog, although he had to make all his own running in the few hurdles, he put up another ground record of 25 1/2 seconds.

A Great Mile.

In the mile H. B. Stallard, well known by Moon and Langridge, only retained his unbeaten record but established a new time of 18 4/5 seconds.

Those who expected a record in three miles were not disappointed. The order of finishing was H. A. Johnston, W. Beavers, Frith, all very close, and the mile 14 1/2 seconds.

Dr. R. Saluberry Woods improved his own 44 1/2 record at the light by the matter of an inch. The three events in which he was equalled were the hurdles, in which H. B. Stallard, led 9 4/5 seconds, the pole jump, which was won by L. T. Bond at 3 3/4, and the half-mile, in which C. Ellis put up a great race, ending D. G. A. Lowe all the way leading him by a yard and a half in 1 min. 55 1/4 seconds.

E. London surprised everybody by clearing 6 ft. 2 in. at the jump and clearing it very high, while E. M. Butler did 49 sec. in the quarter, J. W. J. did not being fit enough to fly the full distance.

B. V. Powell won the long jump at 23 ft. 3 in. and so, as was to be expected, a truly representative England team, beat University by 66 1/6 points to 5-6 points.

ATCH TEMPERAMENT.

DIFFICULTIES OF STAR PLAYERS.

Temperament in all games plays an important part and often makes the difference between a failure and success.

the greater the lawn tennis, as a rule, the more highly strung he is, and in this respect resembles a great artist.

But some players have so many of their emotions that the general public consider them impracticable. There are two prominent players whom I suspect of being highly temperamental, yet have such wonderful control themselves that to name them to invite derisive laughter at daring. They are R. Lacoste and Miss Helen Wills.

Both have been schooled in self-control, and what better schooling one have for games and for tennis? When Rene Lacoste received a public fault from Tilden for the point of that memorable match St. Cloud there was just one moment when Lacoste nearly gave himself the deserved pleasure of hitting some of his pent-up emotion. He hesitated a moment, gave a little two-step movement. But just when I expected to throw his racket in the air he recovered himself, walked only to Tilden, and shook hands.

orman Brookes and W. T. Tilden are both temperamental, though the strain affects them differently. Brookes shows his displeasure and in his annoyance plays games, while Tilden also shows displeasure and then goes to play more wonderfully than

GGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.

has been decided that the annual race for Doggett's Coat and Badge will take place over the old course from London Bridge to Chelsea on Thursday, July 28, and there will be more than six preliminary heats to reach the competitors to that there will be held over a course between Hamlet and Putney on Monday, July 18.

FAMOUS ACTRESS'S ACTION.

NEWSPAPER AND ENGAGEMENT OF MISS COOPER.

APOLOGY AND SETTLEMENT.

A settlement was announced in the King's Bench Division, London, in mid week, of an action for alleged libel, brought by Miss Gladys Cooper against the London Express Newspapers, Ltd., and the editor, for a paragraph which appeared in the Sunday Express on November 7, 1926, coupling her name with what was described as one of the best-known titles in the land.

Sir Patrick Hastings, for Miss Cooper, said he was glad to be able to say that his Lordship and the jury would not be troubled with the trial of the action, but in view of its nature he would like to explain how the action came to be brought.

Miss Cooper brought the action, he continued, because she feels there is a growing habit among some people who write on theatrical matters to put into the newspapers paragraphs about members of her profession which might not be thought to be proper, apparently, to be put in about other people.

Miss Gladys Cooper was staying with, among other guests, Sir Gerald and Lady Du Maurier, at the house of a gentleman whose name was well-known all over the country. For some reason that was inexplicable, a very widespread rumour got abroad that the host of this party and Miss Cooper were engaged to be married. It was a rumour extremely annoying both to Miss Cooper and the gentleman referred to. It was the sort of rumour which it was perfectly obvious if either a lady or a gentleman made public capital out of they would be guilty of the grossest breach of bad taste.

"Worst Possible Taste."

That being the state of the rumour, this paragraph, added Sir Patrick, appeared in the issue of this paper on the date mentioned. The paragraph read:

"It is just twenty years ago that Gladys Cooper was a chorus girl at the Gaiety Theatre. Now she is a famous actress, and she has been invited to wear it. When asked about the rumour by a man I know, Miss Cooper was very humorous and said, 'The next time you want to marry me to somebody I wish you would choose someone respectable.'"

"If Miss Cooper had been guilty of saying this it would have been in the worst possible bad taste; but as it was there was not the slightest foundation or truth in the rumour, and having communicated with the other person concerned she came to the conclusion that this had to stop. The writ was not issued, said Sir Patrick, until after every opportunity had been given for a simple apology to be put in the newspaper. That was not done, and therefore the writ was issued.

Miss Cooper had not the slightest desire to make any money out of the action, nor had she acquired any. A satisfactory arrangement had been made as to the costs of the action, and the action would therefore stop.

I can't help hoping, said Sir Patrick, that it will be realised that just because a lady happens to be a member of the theatrical profession it is not fair to use her name to make observations in execrable taste, and that in the future Miss Gladys Cooper will not have this sort of paragraph written about her.

Sir Ellis Hume Williams, for the defendant, said the newspaper was pleased that the matter had been arranged to the satisfaction of the plaintiff. The last thing the newspaper contemplated was to say anything which would be in the least derogatory to a lady holding such a position as Miss Cooper did in the theatrical profession. It very much regretted if anything which had been said had been possible of misinterpretation or misunderstanding.

CRICKET INCIDENT.

WHY FLINT WAS CALLED BACK.

A curious incident marked the Flint-Larwood partnership last month at Lord's. Flint, in hitting a ball to square leg, trod on his wicket. The bowler's umpire, with his view obstructed by the bowler, did not see what had happened and signalled a boundary.

The square-leg umpire, on being appealed to admitted that, in getting out of the way of the ball, he had turned his head away and had missed the incident of the wicket being broken. Thus as neither umpire could give a decision, Flint, who had started to retire, was called back, only to be bowled next ball.

RECLUSE AND HER DOGS.

TRAGIC STORY OF A VILLAGE FIRE.

A remarkable story of a woman and her dogs was told at the inquest at Farnham, Surrey, in mid week, on Miss Lillian Florence Seeger, who lost her life when her house in the little village of Ash Vale was destroyed by fire. Three dogs died by her side, and others that were rescued made fierce efforts to prevent the body of their mistress being taken away.

Miss Seeger was regarded as a recluse, and Eastwood House, Frimley-road, where she lived alone with her dogs, was an eight-roomed building.

Percy Seeger, a poultry farmer, of Whitstable, said Miss Seeger was his sister and was forty-two years of age. He last saw her about five years ago, but they had corresponded recently.

Mrs. May Heeme, a neighbour, who had known Miss Seeger for eight years, said that about a month ago Miss Seeger had told her that she had not sold a dog since last September.

A police constable, who was called to the house, said he found the front double gates and small gates were barred and locked. There was smoke coming from the roof at the back of the house. All the windows and doors were fastened and bolted. He smashed a window and liberated two dogs from the front room. There were dogs in the kennels at the back of the house, and he got them out with assistance.

A fireman said he found Miss Seeger lying on her back with her head near the gas oven in the scullery, and her feet towards the copper. Her hands were clasped above her head. All the windows were shut, and the door was locked on the inside. He turned the main gas tap off. In the same room were three dead dogs.

A doctor, who made a post-mortem examination, said the appearances were very characteristic of poisoning by carbon monoxide developed by combustion within a close-up building. "I imagine she was trying to escape, and collapsed near the door," he said. "Probably the fire started much earlier than when it was discovered."

The coroner said there was no evidence to suggest that it was Miss Seeger's own act that caused her death.

The jury returned a verdict of "Death by misadventure through fumes caused by the fire."

M.P. ROBBED OF HIS VALUABLES.

THIEVES RANSACK COLONEL DAY'S FLAT.

£7,000 OF GOODS STOLEN.

A haul of over £7,000 worth of valuables was made, by thieves, who forced an entry into and ransacked the flat of Colonel Harry Day, M.P., the theatrical proprietor, Labour member for Central Southwark.

The flat in Carlisle Mansions, Westminster, was left unoccupied for only an hour—between 8 and 9—in the evening while the maid was at Westminster Cathedral.

Colonel Day told the Central News that he was taking part in a division in the House of Commons, when he was rung up and told what had happened.

The thieves entered the flat by the front door, he said. They cut one of the glass panels open so that by one of them putting his hand through the hole he was able to put back the latch.

Once inside, they made a thorough haul of all the most valuable articles they could carry away. They took all Mrs. Day's jewellery, and all the plate that was real silver.

"Confusion Everywhere."

They went from room to room breaking every lock in the place and pulling open every drawer and cupboard they could find.

They turned the bedrooms completely upside down, and made a careful selection of all the tortoiseshell brushes and other articles that they could find. When the maid came back about nine o'clock the place looked like the aftermath of the battle of Waterloo. There was confusion everywhere.

There must have been three or four thieves to have made such a thorough search in so short a time, and they must have had a motor car with them. They packed everything into three large suitcases, which they carried away.

A number of valuable pictures, added Colonel Day, had been cut, apparently with a knife.

It has not yet been possible to ascertain the exact value of everything that is missing, but it must be well over £7,000.

Three years ago Colonel Day had a considerable amount of property stolen from him.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

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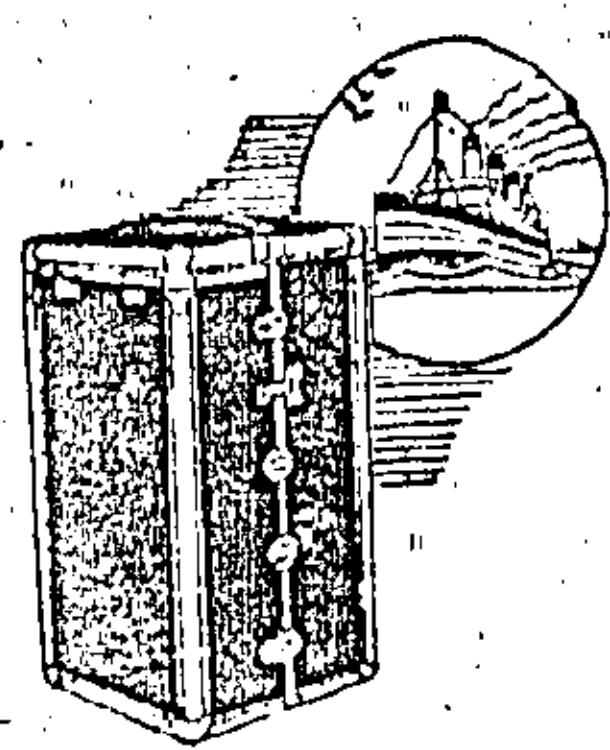
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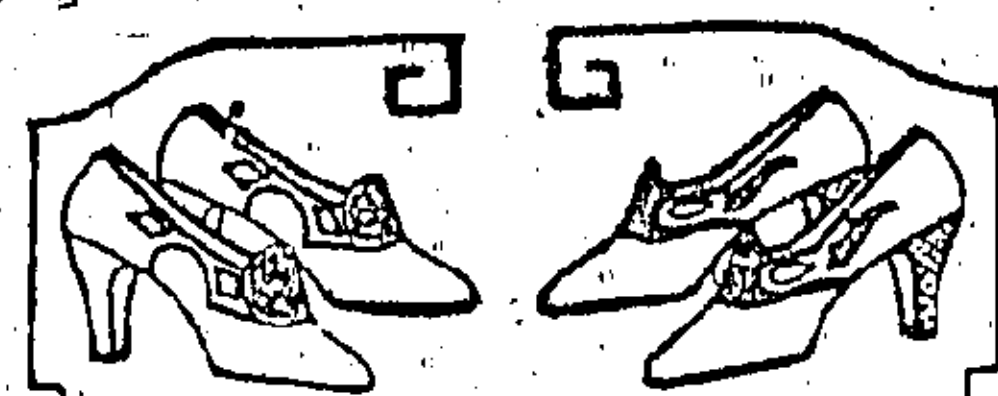
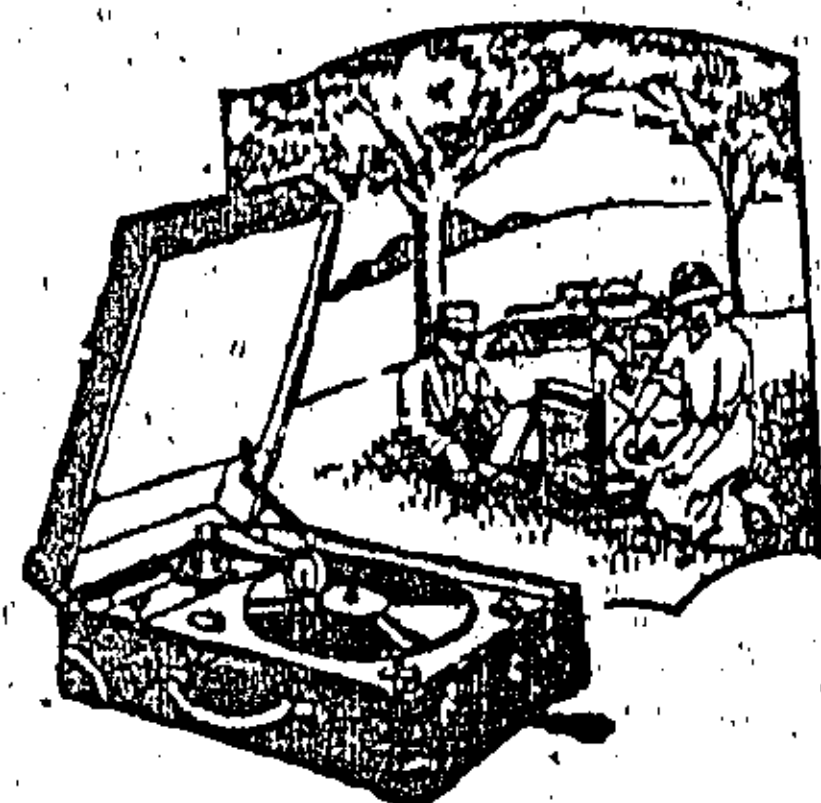
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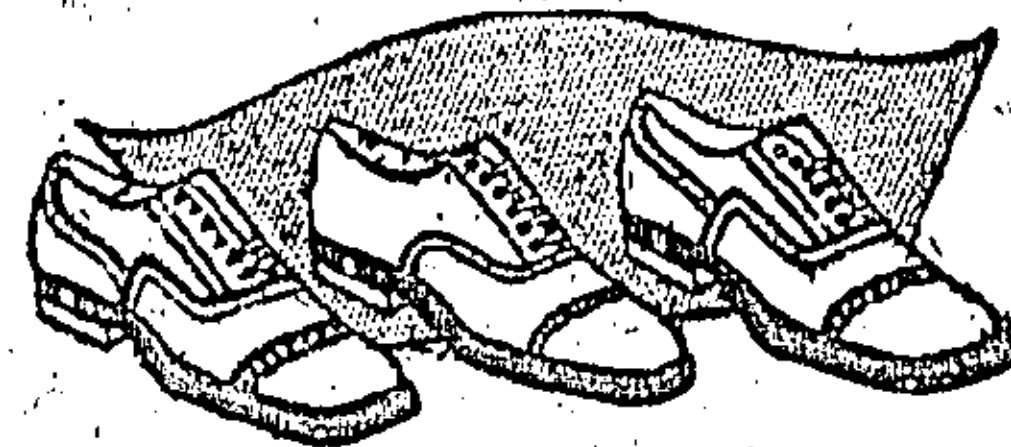
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EXPERIMENTS WITH EXPLOSIONS.

SPECIAL GALLERIES AT HARPUR HILL.

MINES SAFETY RESEARCH.

The safety in mines research station at Harpur Hill, Buxton, was officially opened last month by Lord Chelmsford, chairman of the Miners' Welfare Committee.

Among the problems relating to safety in coal-mining, that of the behaviour of coal dust in mine explosions has proved the most difficult of solution, for the reason, no doubt, that the phenomena of coal-dust explosions can satisfactorily be studied experimentally only when they are of a magnitude comparable with that of an actual mine explosion. The station at Harpur Hill, which replaces the Eskmeals station, Cumberland, has been constructed to carry through these large scale experiments. The site covers 411 acres. "Protection in front and on both sides of the site is afforded by rising ground, and there is a wide danger area free from houses and roads," declares a Mines Research Board paper just issued.

There are two galleries for research on coal-dust explosions. One of them, 4ft. in diameter and 1,000ft. long, will be used for the systematic research work. The other, 7½ft. in diameter and 400ft. long, will be used mainly for demonstration explosions. The longer gallery is constructed of 40 sections of mild steel tubing, each 25ft. long, with walls ¾in. thick. Each section has been tested by hydraulic pressure up to 500lb. per square inch. As a safeguard against possible distortion by "whipping" during an explosion, two steel straps are passed over each section and fastened to rag bolts cemented into solid rock. One end of the gallery is open. The other end is fitted with a four-way piece from which a fan drift runs at right angles. The fan is capable of creating an air current of 1,200ft. a minute through the gallery in either direction. As a safeguard against damage that might result if the blank at the closed end of the gallery were blown off during an experiment, a strong ramp, composed of limestone rock and concrete faced with timber, has been erected a few feet behind the gallery. Instrument cabins are fixed along the side of the gallery at intervals of 100ft. "A study of the development of a coal-dust explosion demands the determination, at as many points as possible in the path of the explosion, of the speed of propagation of flame, the rate of development of pressure, and the maximum pressure attained."

Two Immediate Problems.

"Two problems have been selected for immediate study. It was established years ago that dry coal dust can propagate an explosion without the presence of inflammable gas, and that the admixture of incombustible dust with the coal dust renders it much more difficult to ignite. The forthcoming experiments are intended to show the effect of the presence of small percentages of fire-damp in the air on the liability to ignition of mixtures of coal dust and incombustible dust. "The results obtained by previous workers are at variance on this question, and there is need to supplement the experiments of the Explosions in Mines Committee at Eskmeals." A study will also be made of the effect of small openings in the gallery on the case of propagation of coal-dust explosions.

The 7½ft. gallery will be used for fire-damp as well as for coal-gas explosions. The two more important researches that have been decided upon are—(1) on the projection of flame by fire-damp explosion, and (2) on the effect of restrictions in the path of flame on its speed of propagation. The manner in which the first of these experiments will be carried out is as follows:

"A 30ft. length of the gallery, closed at one end, is separated from the remaining sections by a sliding shutter. The explosive mixture of fire-damp and air is contained within this 30ft. section. When the shutter is raised, unrestricted communication is made between the explosive mixture and the air in the remainder of the gallery. Mechanical devices, electrically controlled, are employed to raise the shutter and to cause the automatic passage of an electric spark at the closed end of the gallery as soon as the shutter is fully open. The flame produced passes beyond the original confines of the mixture and into the remainder of the gallery, the distance to which it is projected being measured."

Fire-damp and Gob Fires.

For the researches on mining explosives it has been necessary to build a research laboratory and gun rooms, in which photographic

THE MEAT "WAR" TO END.

RIVAL COMPANIES COME TO AGREEMENT.

HOUSEWIVES TO PAY MORE.

The end of the "meat war," which has lasted more than two years, between British and American importers of chilled Argentine beef, and is stated to have cost nearly £15,000,000, is at last within sight, the *Westminster Gazette* understands.

Negotiations have resulted in substantial agreement and an announcement can be expected shortly.

An expert points out that peace will mean that the public will have to pay higher prices, but it may benefit farmers in the British Isles.

The terms are that the three biggest firms—Vestey and Co., Ltd. (British), and Armour and Co., and Swift and Co. (American)—will take 69 per cent. of the total trade. The rest will be divided among the five smaller firms. The Smithfield & Argentine Meat Co., which has led the opposition in the war, is to take approximately 6½ per cent. of the total trade.

The war was between the American firms on one side and the British on the other. Armour & Co. and Swift & Co., the two gigantic American corporations, imported huge quantities of meat into this country and the Continent. At the end of last year, however, the three big companies, Swift, Armour, and Vestey, arrived at an agreement to apportion the trade.

A Bitter Fight.

The smaller companies concerned were Messrs Sansinena (Argentine), Wilson & Company (American), the English and Dutch Company (British), and the River Plate and Continental Meat Company (British). The last two were practically subsidiaries of the Vestey Company and had secured a fairly good percentage. The other three were not satisfied with the arrangement.

This year the fight was so bitter that it was prophesied that the comparatively small Smithfield & Argentine Company would be crushed by its tremendous rivals. Nevertheless, the firm scored a signal success by obtaining a contract to supply the Co-operative Wholesale Society, with 15,000,000 members, with all the Argentine meat it required.

One consequence of the agreement is bound to be a considerable increase in the price of chilled beef, an authority on the subject said yesterday. Housewives will have to pay 1d. and 2d. more per pound. The increase may be even greater.

For a year Argentine meat has been sold below its economic price as a result of the war. An agreement between the companies will mean an end to price-cutting and a rise to normal level, and probably a bit higher.

The agreement will, however, be a good thing for British farmers who have been driven out of the trade.

methods will be used to investigate the flame and the pressure waves emanating from an explosive and also an explosion gallery and observation station where the igniting power of explosives under different conditions of detonation will be tested by firing them into inflammable mixtures of fire-damp and air. There will also be researches in a specially constructed chamber into problems connected with the safe control of gob fires. This chamber, 30ft. square and 8ft. high, has to resist the high temperatures of a coal fire and the violence of an explosion of gas.

It is explained that "in certain circumstances during the process of sealing off a fire a gas explosion can occur either by an accumulation of fire-damp or by the distillation of inflammable gas from the coal. Such explosions are most often of a comparatively mild character, but they may become violent and occasion loss of life. The conditions necessary for such explosions to be produced are not definitely known, and the best means of avoiding their occurrence are therefore uncertain. The main objects of the researches in progress, therefore, are to determine the limiting conditions necessary for the production and ignition of an explosive mixture behind a stopping, and to study methods of sealing off a fire that are most likely to avoid these conditions."

The buildings and equipment at Harpur Hill have cost about £35,000. The money has been found by the "Miners' Welfare Fund," which also provides £48,000 of the £50,000 that is spent annually on research work in connexion with safety in the mines.

THE SHADOW OF HIS FORMER SELF.



Climatic conditions in the Far East at this time of year are trying to everybody—and especially to those born and bred in more temperate zones. The humidity and heat depress and debilitate more and more the longer one lives "East of Suez," and once a man or woman—really breaks down, entire recovery is almost impossible without a sea voyage and a prolonged rest and change in the home country.

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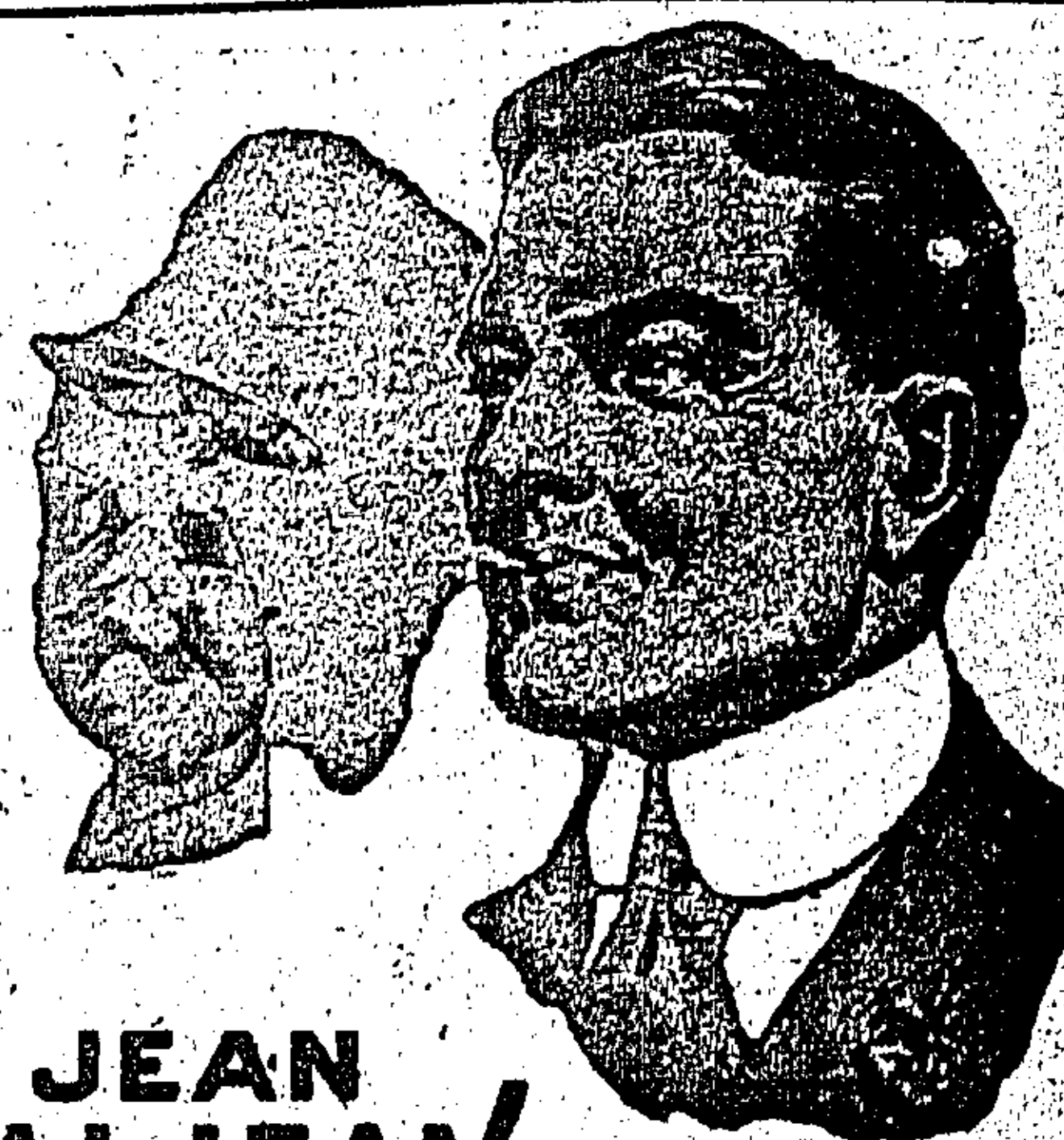
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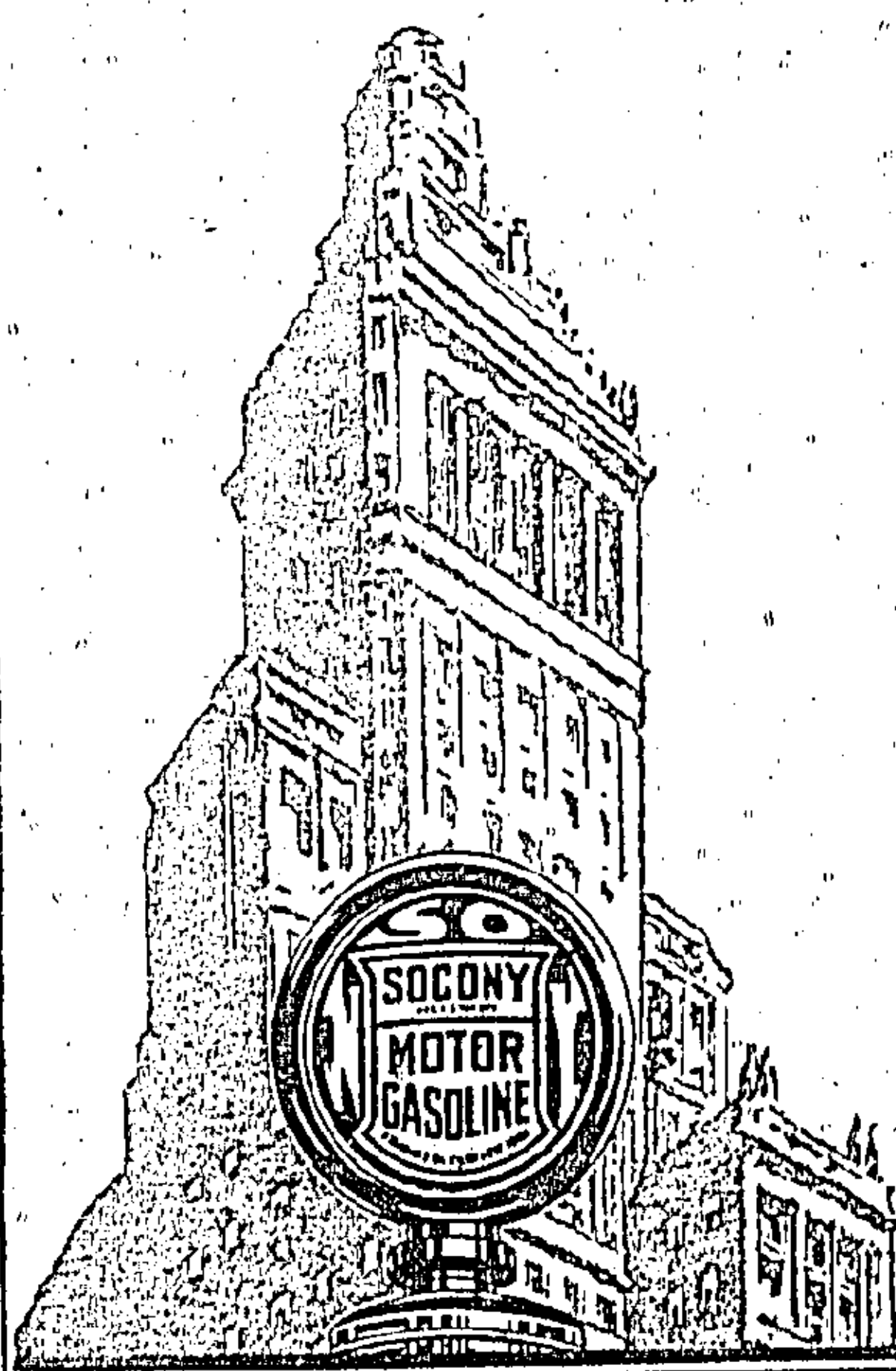
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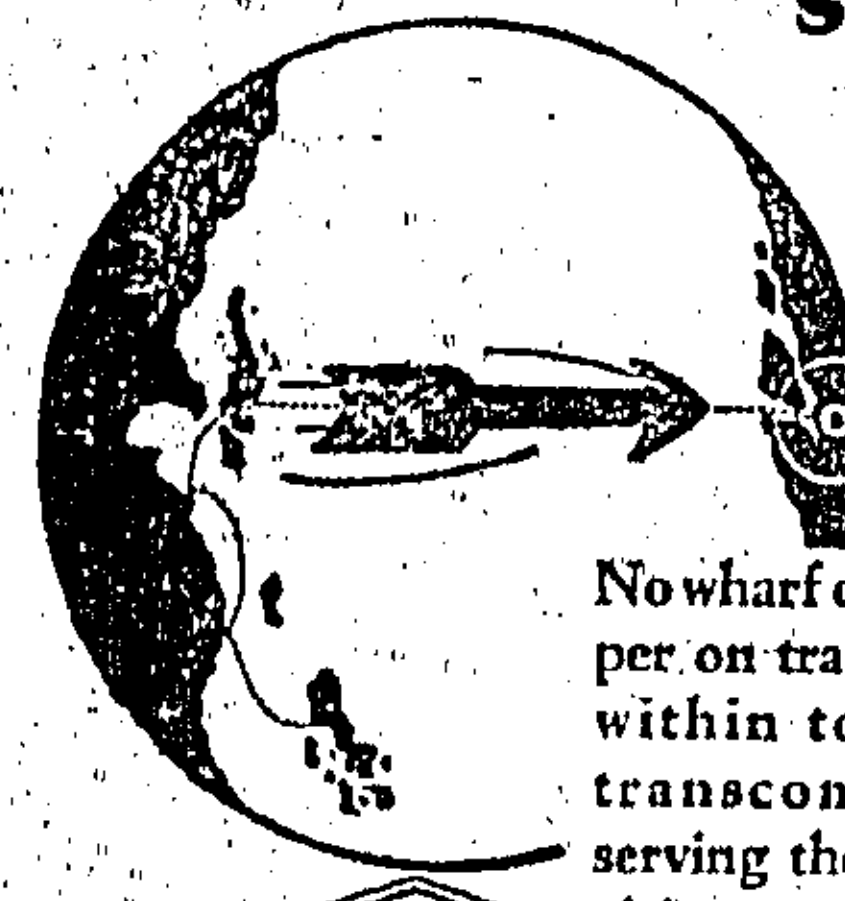
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Tjilak	Java, Mesr	1st Aug	3rd Aug	Amoy, N. China
Tjibodas	N. China	1st Aug	3rd Aug	Batavia
Tjilondari	Batavia	7th Aug	10th Aug	Shanghai
Tjisaroca	S'hai, K'lung	9th Aug	11th Aug	Batavia
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OUR DAILY TALK ON HEALTH.

VALUE OF HOT, COLD AND SALT BATHS.

HOW TO BE INVIGORATED.

There are all sorts of baths for all sorts of purposes. Briefly they may be divided into cold baths, hot baths, warm baths, carbonate water baths, steam baths, vapour baths and similar modifications. With a view to the hygienic aspects of the matter exclusively, this statement will avoid any mention of champagne baths, ginger ale baths, milk baths or other theatrical modifications.

The warm bath cleanses the body, draws the blood to the surface, increases perspiration and has a soothing effect. Bathing in very hot water is dangerous, particularly to weakened persons, and should not be done except under medical advice.

Cold baths taken in the morning stimulate the nerve endings in the skin and drive the blood from the surface, to which it returns with a rush when the person emerges from the bath and rubs himself briskly with the towel. There are all sorts of cold bath fanatics who submit themselves to exposure unduly with the notion that they will, in this manner, protect themselves against infections, catching cold, or any sort of disease. There is not the slightest evidence that the taking of a cold bath every morning is an effective protection against colds.

There is good evidence, however, that such baths are stimulating to the appetite and that they produce a sense of invigoration. The procedure described includes stepping into the tub, sitting down, immersing the body completely, and promptly stepping out again. Obviously for such a rapid performance the shower bath is preferable.

The cold sponge bath is used where water is not copiously available. A sponge is saturated with cold water and squeezed over the shoulders so that the water runs down on all sides. The body is then rubbed briskly with a coarse towel.

Atmosphere Values.

Baths in which all sorts of materials are placed in the water have little special effect, since most of these materials cannot be absorbed through the skin. The real value of salt water baths must be credited to the atmosphere and surroundings in which they are taken. Sea salt in bags does not carry with it the sunlight, the buffeting of the waves, the brisk ocean breeze, the running and playing on the beach, or the pleasant observance of the surrounding country.

Hot vapour baths, such as the Turkish or Russian baths, stimulate excretion through the pores of the skin. They are not especially healthful for the normal person, but must be considered as in every sense of the word special baths for disorders of the physical condition.

Bathing is a habit. It should be indulged in as a routine with which only important exigencies should be permitted to interfere. Once the habit is begun it is easy to follow.

In fact, all of human society may be divided into classes according to its bathing habits: the hygienic person who bathes daily, including perhaps a cold bath in the morning and a cleansing warm bath at night; the bourgeois who bathes every three days, whether they need it or not; and the Saturday night bathers who are limited in their conveniences to a galvanized iron tub and the water they can carry in a bucket.

EUROPEAN GUARDIAN OF TEMPLE.

A HINDU CONVERT.

An event of unusual interest in Simla is the installation of a man of European descent as *mahant* (guardian) of the Hindu temple dedicated to the monkey god Hanuman, on Jakko Hill, overlooking Simla.

His Hindu name is Mast Ram, but his original European name was Charles de Russet. He claims pure French descent and repudiates a statement sometimes made that one of his grand-parents was barber to the last King of Oudh. He was educated at Bishop Cotton School, Simla, and became a convert to Hinduism after his father's death and in his early teens. He underwent a severe novitiate at the Jakko Temple before he donned the saffron robe of a *sanyasi* and was admitted to the Hindu priesthood. Twenty years ago he retired to a secluded life at a little temple at Annahdole, where Rajah Sir Daljit Singh lent him a small house.

It is reported that he has always exercised his influence in favour of communal amity, and that a few years ago he advised his local co-religionists not to adopt Mr. Gandhi's policy of non-co-operation. He is over 70 years of age.

INDIAN WARDER GAOLED.

A COMPLETELY UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.

Convicted on a charge of assault on two Chinese women at Laichikok on Tuesday evening, Ghula Ali, assistant warder of the Laichikok Prison, was sentenced to two months' hard labour by Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court this morning.

Mr. J. W. Franks watched the proceedings on behalf of the Prison Department.

The defendant pleaded guilty. Inspector McWalter said that the defendant was walking along the Castle Peak Road, near Laichikok, on Tuesday evening and seeing the complainants sitting on the door steps of their house, he flashed his torch light on them. When he was asked what he wanted, he caught hold of one of the women and dragged her along the road. The woman resisted and was struck by the defendant, who was carrying a heavy walking stick. The second woman went to the assistance of her companion and was similarly assaulted.

Asked if he wished to make a statement, the defendant said that he accidentally kicked one of the women and was instantly abused. A crowd gathered and some twenty persons attacked him. He used his stick to fight the mob. He later reported the incident to his superior officers.

Mr. Franks intimated that no report was made to the Chief Warder but that the defendant made an offer, which was refused, to settle the matter by paying the complainants \$25.

Remarking that it was a completely unprovoked assault, his Worship passed sentence of two months' hard labour and ordered defendant to pay each of the two women \$10 compensation.

HANKOW NOW ANTI-BORODIN.

(Continued from Page 1.)

TARIFF AUTONOMY.

Discussed at Honolulu.

Honolulu, July 20.

The Institute of Pacific Relations has discussed at some length the question of Chinese autonomy. Four committees were occupied, *inter alia*, with the question of Hkin, and the possibility of the Nationalists gaining control of the Government of China.

The British and American delegates expressed confidence that their Governments would recognize the Chinese right to tariff autonomy when a national Government had been established at Peking, and Hkin had been abolished.

Discussion centred on a monograph by M. Joshua Bau, who holds that the essence of the Chinese problem is the ability of the authorities in the country to abolish Hkin.

Sir Frederick Whyte said that Britain wanted to help China, and to co-operate on the tariff question.

All the delegates agreed that when a Government was established representing all China, it would immediately be recognised by the other Powers.

The Chinese delegates expressed optimism regard the proceedings of the conference.—*Reuter's American Service.*

THE CANTON CLASH.

Men Under Trial.

Canton, July 20.

The armed conflict which took place on the Wai Oi Road, central, last evening, was between the mechanics and the shoemakers.

A detective of the Army Headquarters who attempted to stop the fight was attacked by the labourers, and was forced to fire on the unionists, causing severe injuries to one of them. Five were wounded during the battle. The fighting was finally suppressed by a large force of armed police from the Police Department and the No. 2 Police Station. Four arrests were made.

At the Police Magistrate's, the labour unionists accused the Army detective of firing upon "peaceful labourers." The magistrate, however, considered that since the labour unionists battled in the street it was the duty of any officer to suppress their lawless actions. He therefore had the four prisoners detained for further examination.—*Nam Chung Pao.*

Yesterday afternoon at 2.45 o'clock, five robbers entered the first floor, 136, Tai Nam Street, in Shumshuipo armed with daggers. The premises were occupied by an old Chinese lady who was unable to give the alarm. The loot consisted of a pair of gold earrings, two rings and some clothing, the total value of which is estimated at \$50. The five robbers dressed all in black and spoke Puntli. Three were armed with daggers while one of them carried a shovel.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WAKE UP! HONGKONG.

[To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—Two years ago, Hongkong suffered its great financial and economical blow, and many times since it has looked as though this great Colony of ours would never overcome its financial difficulties, and even now, many previously flourishing establishments are

struggling mightily to get straight. The path for many, or shall I say most, is a stormy one for a long way yet, and the problem of how to restore Hongkong to its former days of prosperity is not an easy one to solve. One thing is sure. Hongkong must do something herself to wake things up. During the coming Autumn and Winter, many large tourist parties will visit our shores. Are the local authorities considering how these people are to be entertained? How they can be prevailed upon to leave some of their gold dollars in Hongkong? They will not do so if we continue our "kill-joy" policy of closing all restaurants and hotels at 11.55 p.m. Are we going to slam the door in their faces and tell them to go back to bed, or to take themselves and their money to Shanghai and Manila?

I understand that it is difficult for our local social establishments to get an extension till 1 a.m., except on such special occasions as Christmas, New Year, or for private functions to which the general public are excluded.

Hongkong has certainly got to stir herself and move with the times, if we are to regain our lost prosperity. For many years, all night "Eats" have been popular in cities in the United States. In Berlin, up to last Autumn, restaurants closed at 1 a.m. Now they are allowed to remain open until 3 a.m. because Berliners decide to "eat and be merry" far into the night. And no country in the world is more quickly recovering from a crisis than Germany!

And what is London doing? Two years ago there was no opportunity for getting food during the night, excepting by patronising a street corner coffee stall, but during the last year or so, restaurants in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly Circus are open day and night.

It seems a little strange that when much is being done in the way of making night life more congenial in London, many of the night clubs are closing their doors because of the lack of custom. I believe the explanation of this decay of night club life is found in the increased popularity of the dancing restaurants which are springing up. The atmosphere and society are much more desirable.

But what have we in Hongkong for ourselves or our visitors after dinner? With the exception of the "movies"—nothing! Unless one includes those "Dens of Vice" which are unfortunately with us. These places are allowed to sell drinks at extortionate rates to our "Jads of the village" and visitors. These places are not out of bounds, and they are permitted to carry on "until the wee sma' hours," while the hotels and restaurants are forbidden.

Our Great Grandfathers used to dine at four in the afternoon. Before the war, we generally dined at 7.30 a.m. Now, no private dinner party commences before 8.30 p.m. and lots of people think that is much too early, and the habit will surely grow of beginning dinner even later.

Nobody has yet solved the problem of dining here pleasantly and going to the theatre or pictures on the same evening. This could be done if we had a light "snack" proceeded to a show, and afterwards visited our favourite hotel or restaurant for supper and dancing. This would surely be more enjoyable than rushing through dinner, contracting indigestion, arriving at the show late, and rushing away in order to pack like sardines in the Peak tram or ferry.

It is up to the business community of Hongkong to take the initiative and get a move on. There is money here and plenty more coming. See to it that it is circulated. Our hotels, restaurants and picture palaces are, I feel sure, willing to make Hongkong a brighter place. Why not give them an early opportunity?—Enclosing my card, Yours, etc.

A. MODERN.

Hongkong, July 20, 1927.

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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
ARAFURA	6,000	29th July.	Manila, Sandakan, Thurs.
PANDA	6,956	2nd Sept.	Island, Townsville, B'bane.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Sept.	Sydney and Melbourne.

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RAWALPINDI	16,619	22nd July.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
GARBETA	5,327	28th July.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
DEVANHA	8,155	5th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
TANDA	6,956	9th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
MOREA	10,953	19th Aug.	Shanghai
NAGFORE	5,283	30th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
KHYBER	9,114	2nd Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko

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Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE" (Via Oran)	24th Aug.	
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY" (Via Oran)	21st Sept.	
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" (Via Oran)	19th Oct.	

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK.

Motor Vessel	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"GLENAMOY"	27th July.	
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY"	4th Aug.	
Motor Vessel "GLENNAPP"	18th Aug.	
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	6th Sept.	
Steamship "CARMARTHENSHIRE"	18th Sept.	

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"HELENUS"	via Suez Canal 31st July.	
S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD"	via Suez Canal 14th Aug.	
S.S. "MENTOR"	via Suez Canal 28th Aug.	
S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH"	via Suez Canal 11th Sept.	

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Aug. 2	San Francisco	Majestic	Sept. 3	O'berg-S'mpsta Sept. 9
Aug. 10	Seattle	Mauretania	Sept. 6	P'mth-O'berg Sept. 12
Aug. 16	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	O'berg-S'mpsta Sept. 23
Aug. 24	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 21	O'berg-S'mpsta Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 1	O'berg-S'mpsta Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 5	O'berg-S'mpsta Oct. 11
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 16	O'berg-S'mpsta Oct. 21
Sept. 21	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 22	O'berg-S'mpsta Oct. 28
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 29	O'berg-S'mpsta Nov. 4
Oct. 5	Seattle	Berengaria	Nov. 2	O'berg-S'mpsta Nov. 8
Oct. 11	San Francisco	Leviathan	Nov. 12	O'berg-S'mpsta Nov. 18

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PRESIDENT HARRISON ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT MONROE ... Tuesday, Sept. 27th 8.00 a.m.
THEREAFTER FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS ON TUESDAYS.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT MADISON ... July 25th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT POLK ... Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Aug. 2nd, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Aug. 8th, 6.00 p.m.
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HAIPHONG	Mingsang	Satur. 23rd July at	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Satur. 23rd July at	10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	Cheongshing	Satur. 23rd July at	5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chaksang	Sun. 24th July at	10 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Kwaisang	Sun. 24th July at	10 a.m.	
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Hangsang	Wed. 27th July at	10 a.m.	
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed. 27th July at	3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Laisang	Thurs. 28th July at	3 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Watsing	Sun. 31st July at	10 a.m.	
OSAKA via Amoy, S'hai, Moji, {	Kumsang	Tues. 2nd Aug at	7 a.m.
Yokohama & Kobe			
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Kwongsang	Wed. 3rd Aug at	10 a.m.	
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri. 5th Aug at	3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Hosang	Satur. 6th Aug at	3 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Watsing	Sun. 7th Aug at	10 a.m.	
Kobe via Amoy, S'hai, {	Kumsang	Wed. 10th Aug at	7 a.m.
Moji & Yokohama			

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CINEMA JOTTINGS.

LATEST NEWS FROM
MOVIEDOM.

With several carloads of technical equipment and a crew of nearly 100 men, Richard Dix, Mary Brian, Philip Strange and other members of the unit working on Mr. Dix's new Paramount picture, "Manpower," left recently for Sonoma, California.

Spectacular scenes are to be made near the Malone dam, where there is a heavy overflow of water at the present time.

Among the props is an enormous caterpillar tractor, five trailers, air compressing machines and drills. In the scenes Mr. Dix drives the tractor up a precipitous slope in the mountains and brings a supply of materials to save a valley from being flooded in the nick of time. To get to the camera locations it will be necessary part of the time to use pack-mules.

Unusual Shots for Jannings.

What is declared to be the most difficult "crack" or moving camera shot ever attempted by a motion picture director has been taken at the Paramount Famous Lasky Studio in Hollywood. The lens first focuses on a close-up of a man reclining in a bed. He awakes and the camera rises as he comes to a sitting position. He leans over to put on a pair of slippers and the camera is moved down to get a close-up of the action. He arises from his bed and the camera follows him over to a window, then to a mirror on a dressing table, then through a door, around a right-angle turn down a hall and into a second room, where the man approaches another bed to rouse his sleeping children.

The shot was ordered by Victor Fleming, Paramount director, holding the microphone for Emil Jannings' first American starring production, "The Way of All Flesh." Jannings was the actor followed by the camera.

Pola Negri's New Film.

One of the most strikingly beautiful winter scenes ever filmed for the motion picture screen appears in "Barbed Wire," Paramount's powerful story of emotional conflicts in which Pola Negri is starred.

Practically all of the action is laid out and around a Normandy farm and an adjacent prison camp for German soldiers.

One scene was made during the early hours of the morning when the atmosphere was so chilled that the breath of the great emotional actress congealed on a window pane as she gazed through it at the Christmas festival in the prison camp across the road. Snow covers the ground in this idyllic winter pastoral, the trees shimmer with frost and icicles hang from the eaves of the rambling old Normandy house.

"Barbed Wire" is being produced by Erich Pemmer and Rowland V. Lee, with the direction in Lee's capable hands. The story is an adaptation of Hall Caine's tremendous novel, "The Woman of Knockaloe." Clive Brook plays opposite Miss Negri and Claude Gillingwater, Clyde Cook, Einar Hanson, Gustav von Seyffertitz, Charles Lane, Norman Peck are in the supporting cast.

Four Hours Lighting One Scene.

A crew of thirty-four electricians spent four hours in attaining the desired lighting effect for one scene of Frank Lloyd's new Paramount picture, "Children of Divorce."

And while the electricians shifted their lights ten children patiently lay in their beds.

The scene was a night-shot of the interior of a convent dormitory. A certain moonlight effect was sought that Lloyd found difficult to capture.

When he finally declared himself satisfied three of the children were sound asleep and the scene was taken without waking them.

One of the napping children, Joyce Marie Coad, playing the juvenile understudy of Clara Bow, cried when she learned that the scene had been taken without her knowledge.

The little seven-year-old actress explained between sobs that, "When I was really asleep I was not acting, and I wanted to act asleep."

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN RUSSIA.

"ANTI-GOD SOCIETY'S"
IMPOTENCE.

At a plenary sitting of the Committee of the Communist Party in Moscow a special report on the anti-religious situation in town and country was considered.

The official spokesman, Barikoff, stated that the anti-religious organizations were unquestionably suffering discomfiture and a sort of religious revival had occurred among the masses. Various kinds of religious organizations and sects had come into being and their in-

ON CHEQUES.

SOME EFFECTS OF HIGHER
DUTY.

The plan formulated by the Midland Bank for saving the cheque duty on small payments by issuing to customers a book of receipts or forms which for the payment of sums under £2 do not require to be stamped has been widely discussed and may have far-reaching results, says the London Observer of June 5. The step is said to be due to the fact that many people, owing to the requirement of a two-penny stamp on every cheque, draw one cheque for a relatively large amount and, with the currency so obtained in exchange, pay their tradesmen's or other bills in cash, instead of using a separate cheque for each.

That is precisely what experts said would happen when the stamp duty on cheques was raised from a penny to twopence. But it is interesting to note that while the custom of drawing larger inclusive cheques has grown, the aggregate number of cheques drawn has not fallen off, but, on the contrary, has steadily increased. The higher duty (twopence) came into force on September 1, 1918, and it is known that in the preceding year the number of cheques issued was 238 millions. In 1921 the number issued had risen to 366 millions. This was, roughly, an average increase of ten millions a year, and if that rate had been maintained, the number issued last year would be about 380 millions.

These figures are borne out by the growing tax yield of the stamp. In the financial year 1917-18, when the stamp was a penny, the yield was £1,350,000. In the following year, when the duty was twopence, the yield had risen to approximately £3,000,000; while for the year 1925-26 it was £3,421,684. The contention that the use of cheques has steadily grown, notwithstanding the higher tax, would therefore seem to be well founded, and the produce is now so considerable that successive Chancellors of the Exchequer have resisted all efforts to reduce the tax.

The tremendous extent to which cheques are used in financial and commercial operations is shown by the annual returns issued from the Bankers' Clearing House. In 1925 a record total of 240,437,119,000 for bills, cheques, etc., paid was reached. Last year, 1926, there was a decline from that figure of 9512,965,000, a drop of 1.5 per cent., which all agreed in attributing to disturbance to trade caused by the coal dispute. Some of the cheques were undoubtedly large. The London General Omnibus Company, for example, paid the London County Council a cheque for £321,798 for the renewal of their bus licences; while in connexion with the sale of the Founding Hospital a banker's draft for sterling on the Bank of England was paid on behalf of "Founding Estates, Limited," to the governors of the hospital.

Notwithstanding these huge figures, it is contended that there are many reasons in favour of facilities for the freer use of small cheques. Thus, it has been pointed out that just before the war the currency worked out at £2 per head, whereas it has lately touched £6 per head. In view of the lower cost of living, it is held that the amount might fairly be £4 per head. It is urged that under existing conditions currency is adversely affected, and that something like £100,000,000 of "loose money" is held in the country that might with an easier cheque system be turned into bank deposits. That would mean, of course, that banks with larger deposits on the one hand would be able to give larger credits on the other.

Again, under the Post Office regulations, "No paper money may be posted or conveyed or delivered by post in a printed paper." Cheques are included in the definition of paper money, so that their postage involves a three-half-penny stamp. That has given rise to the system under which, by an adaptation of suitable printed words, endorsement of a cheque by the recipient with a twopenny stamp when the amount is over £2 avoids the necessity of posting back a receipt. Relief, too, from the requirement of affixing a receipt stamp to a cheque in respect of the payment of wages or pensions was granted a couple of years ago on the appropriate notice being affixed by the drawer.

fluence had penetrated into the factories and even into the barracks of the Red Army. This revival was particularly apparent at Easter, when "the churches were flooded by a sea of light and artists from the Grand Theatre, Moscow, sang in them."

Barikoff complained that the 29,000 members of the "Anti-God Society" had proved to be unable to stem the religious tide. This society, must therefore be reorganized and agitators specially trained on a mass scale to meet the new "menace," particular attention being devoted to propaganda among women, children, and adolescents.

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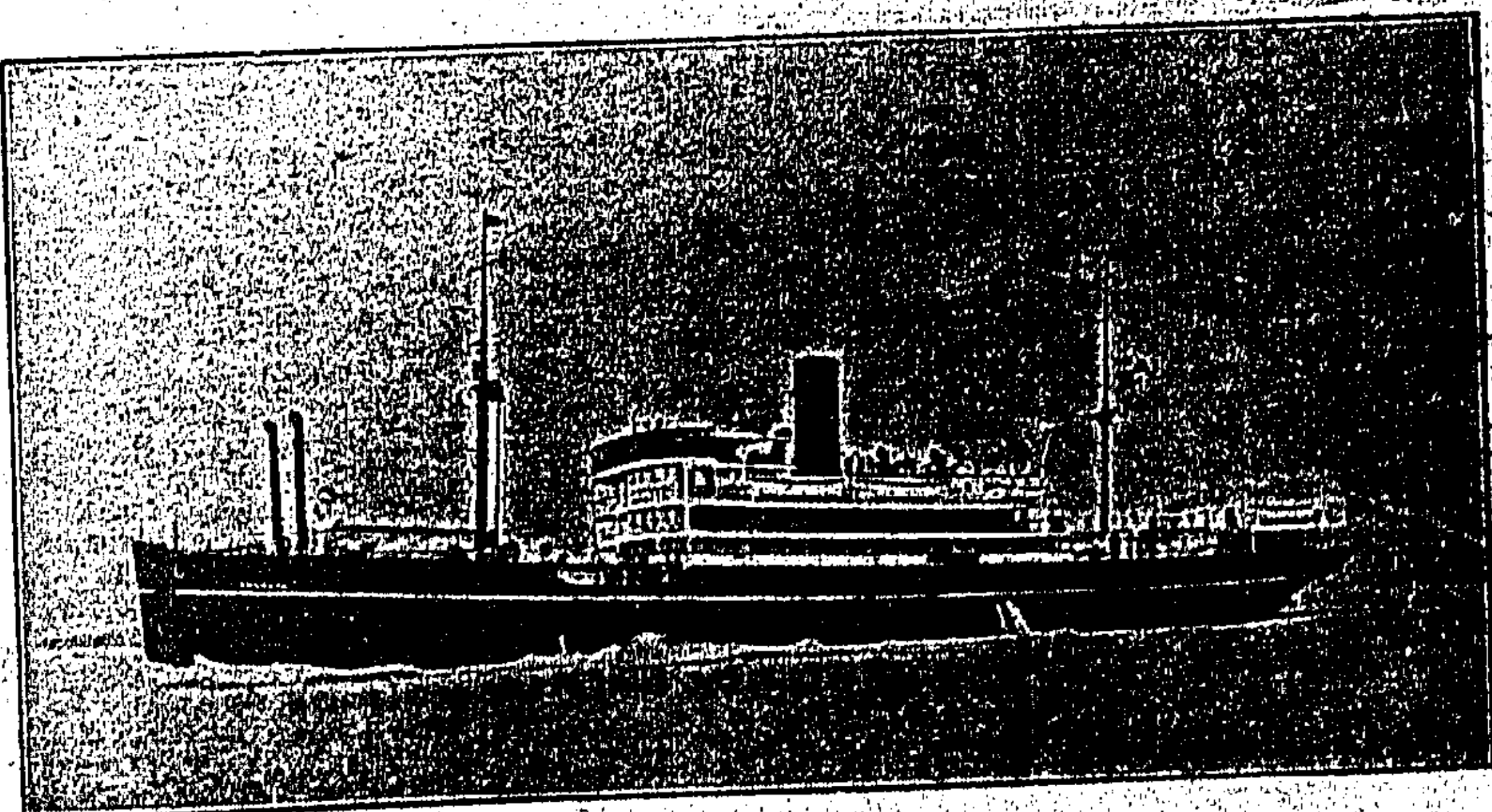
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Modern Toilet System.

Elevator and Telephones to each floor.

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Tels. K. 608-609.

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Cables KOWLOTEL, HONGKONG

Manager

PALACE HOTEL.

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Three minutes from Kowloon Wharf, Ferry and Railway Station.
Entirely under English Management. Electric Light and Fans throughout.
Every Room with Private Bath. Lounge, Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Unvalued Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress.
Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to:
Mrs. J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietress.

EUROPE

Cables:—
"EUROPE"
Singapore.



HOTEL

SINGAPORE.

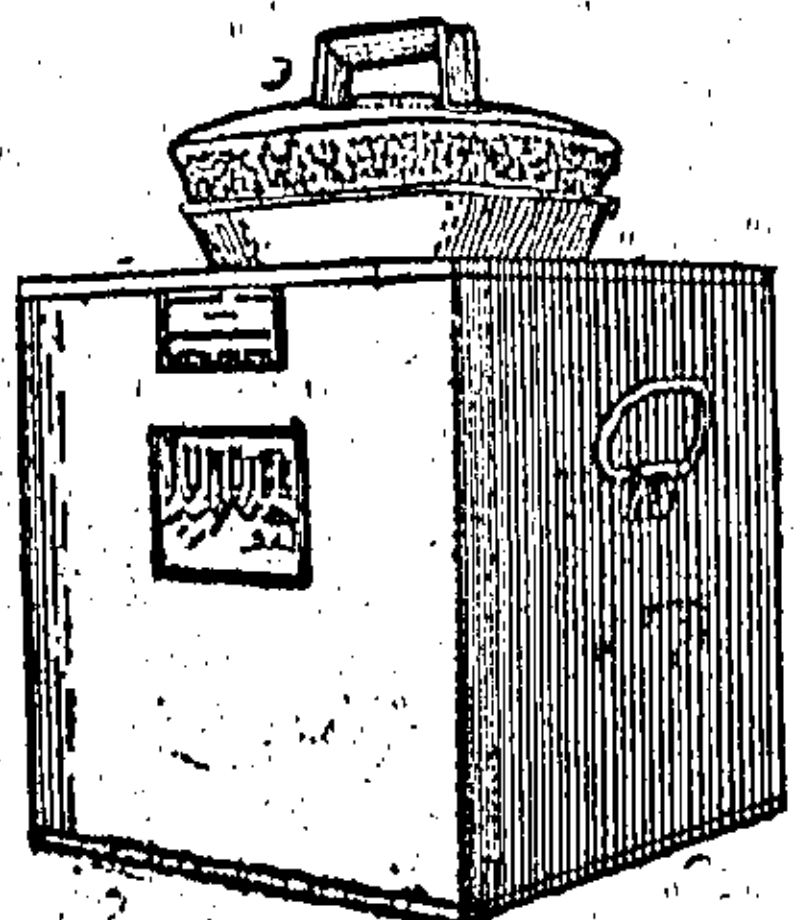
After dinner
dancing every
Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday.

Grill

THE EUROPE HOTEL, LTD.

Arthur E. Odell, Managing-Director.

A Revelation in Ice Tanks.



THE TUNDICE TANK
On the Thermos principle.

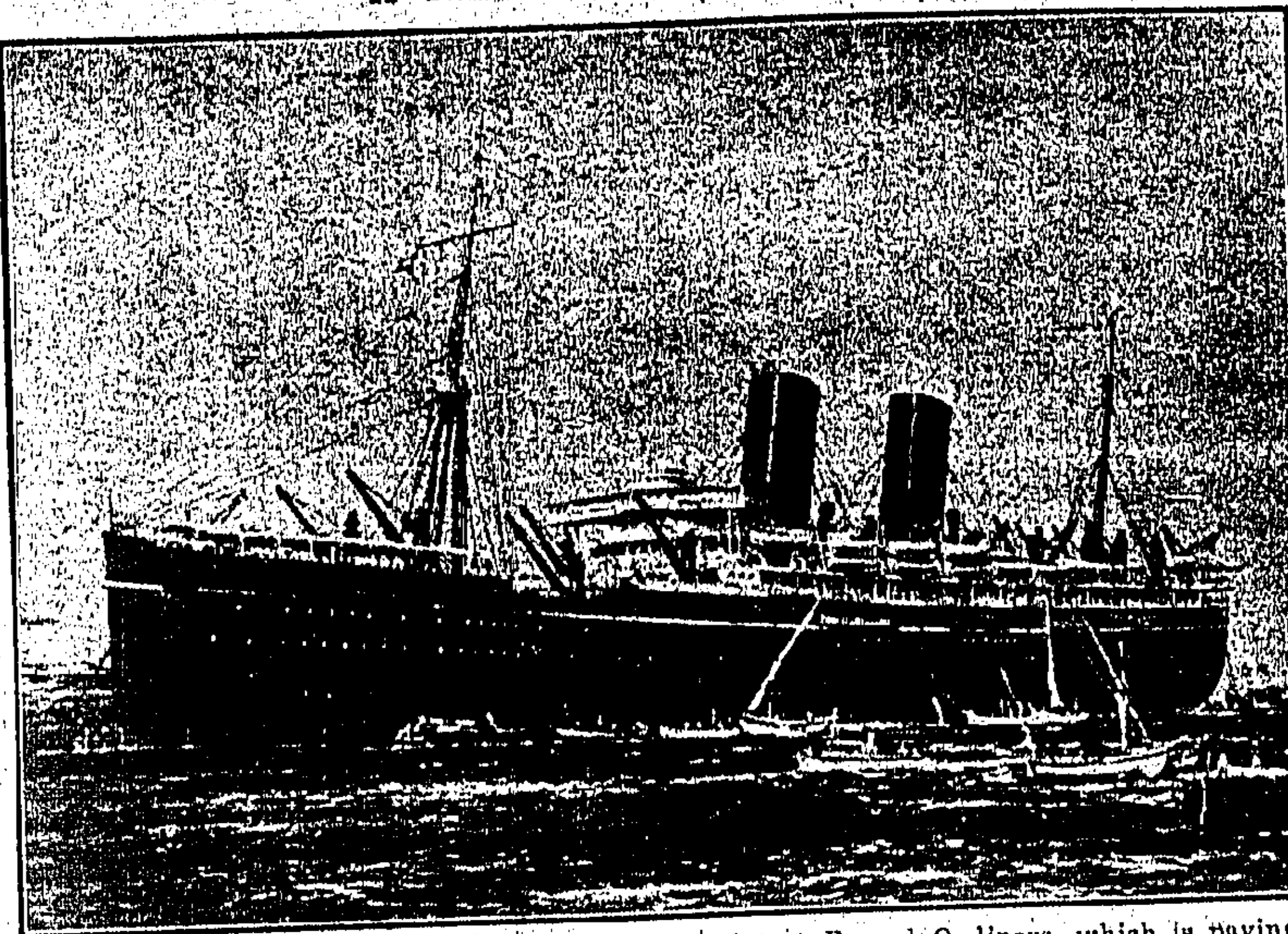
EVERY bottle becomes
and remains ice-cold.

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required.

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PERCY FRANKLIN, at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street, in the City of
Victoria, Hongkong.

A NEW P. AND O. VISITOR.



Above is seen the S.S. Rawal Pindi, one of the latest P. and O. liners, which is paying
her first visit to the Far East, and which came into Hongkong this morning.

SENSATIONAL PIRATE
ATTACK.

(Continued from Page 1.)

CONFINED FOR 19 HOURS.

Engineer's Experiences
Detailed.

"I should imagine that there
were only fourteen or fifteen
pirates all told," said Mr. S.
Schuck, the Third Engineer, "but
we were taken completely by sur-
prise and there was no hope of
effective resistance even had we
been armed."

"I was in my cabin and woke to
find five men standing over me.
One or two had daggers as well as
automatics but they treated me
quite decently."

"I was taken to the mess-room
and the Second Engineer was
brought in shortly afterwards.
We were kept confined in the room
with a guard outside for nineteen
hours, and were not allowed to go
out for any purpose whatsoever."

"Meanwhile Captain Jentoft was
lying wounded on the bridge deck
and for some time the pirates re-
fused to allow anyone to render
any relief to him."

"It was a very bad time, but I
don't think the pirates would have
resorted to violence if they had
not thought the master and second
officer intended to put up resis-
tance."

"The pirates took control of the
engines shortly after five o'clock
but did not interfere in any way
with the crew."

"We stayed there for half an
hour and then moved further into
the bay, going about another
three miles. Dropping the anchor
again two of the ship's boats were
lowered and all the pirates left
in these, together with seven of
our crew and the Second Engineer,
Mr. Sande. All the seven mem-
bers of the crew and Mr. Sande
returned to the ship, however."

"When everything was clear we
came out of the Bay and made for
Hongkong."

Mr. Konow said that while he
was on the bridge he was guarded
by ten pirates, five on either
bridge wing. Questioned as to
the whereabouts of the chief
compradore he said the man was
not on the boat. "A small boat
I don't know who took this away"
added Mr. Konow.

THE PIRATE HAUL.

Gold Bullion Bars.

The total haul from the pirated
vessel, excluding losses of passen-
gers, amounts to \$22,900. Of
this the gold bars which were
taken from the Master's cabin are
valued at \$20,400 the remainder
of the haul being made up of cargo
which consisted of silk thread,
cotton fassels, blackwood ware,
and silk piece goods.

Eight people were kidnapped, in-
cluding the chief compradore Luk
Shing San. In addition two Chi-
nese males and a boy were kid-
napped from the first class, and
two Chinese males from the second
and third classes.

The vessel carried 380 Chinese
passengers from Hongkong, leav-
ing here at mid-day on Tuesday.
Her crew consists of six European
officers and a Chinese crew num-
bering 58. The vessel does not
come under the Hongkong Piracy
Prevention Ordinance.

The gold was stored in the
master's cabin, each bar being
packed in a wooden box. A curi-
ous feature of the piracy is that
the officers' belongings were not
tampered with, and as far as can
be ascertained at the moment the
only personal loss sustained by
any of the officers is that of the
Master who had his gramophone
stolen from his cabin. The
pirates, however, left the records
behind them.

REFUSED DUTY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

first defendant being eventually
knocked down by the Chief En-
gineer, while witness had to tackle
as many as five men at one time.
But the victory was won. The men
were driven back.

His Worship: Well, who won?
I won.

Police Summoned.

The Police flag being hoisted,
the police arrived soon afterwards
to take the two defendants ashore.
The Chief Engineer (Mr. P. J.
Green) explained that the cause
of the trouble was due to the un-
disciplined attitude of the crew.
It was not possible to pay off the
crew so soon after their arrival, and
word was brought to witness that
the men would give trouble if they
were retained much longer. Witness
blamed the carpenter as having
instigated the trouble. The latter
had "a big mouth," and was for
ever haranguing the crew during
the voyage.

Questioned by the Magistrate,
the seaman said that they were
to have been paid off in Hongkong,
where they were originally taken
on, according to their agreement.
It was with a full knowledge, he
stated, of the conditions of the
agreement, that he intervened to
prevent the carpenter from being
handcuffed and locked up.

The hearing was adjourned until
Saturday morning, for the produc-
tion of the agreement.

Arms Taken.

There were two rifles and a re-
volver in the Master's cabin at the
time of the attack and these were
commandeered by the pirates. The
latter were obviously armed with
automatic pistols as two bullets
were found on the vessel when a
police search was made this
morning.

One of these was found on the
floor of the Master's cabin. A
hole in the door seems to indicate
that a shot was fired when the
cabin door was being closed. The
bullet passed right through the
door and is believed to have been
one which caused one of the wounds
in the Captain's left arm. The
second bullet was found in the
saloon off which the Captain's
cabin opens.

Describing the actions of the
pirates one of the officers stated
that as far as safeguarding their
personal property was concerned,
the pirates were "good men."

"But," added one of the officers
with an expressive shrug of the
shoulders "they pirated the ship."

A Raid Expected.

The Blas Bay pirates evidently
remember that Hongkong has taken
action against them. One pirate
told the Chief Officer that when
the ship reached Hongkong, an
aeroplane would be sent over to
Blas Bay to spy out the land.

"But," added the pirate "the aro-
plane will not find us there."
The assistant compradore, Luk
Wing-chung, is the son of
the compradore, who has
been kidnapped. He states that he
saw his father being taken away
in a boat by the pirates and says
that six of the pirates took ac-
commodation in a cabin which is
usually occupied by one of the
ship's pantry boys.

SHIP'S PERSONNEL.

Six European Officers.

The S.S. Solviken, which flies the
Norwegian flag, is owned by Messrs.
Wallen and Co., Bergen, Norway,
the local agents being the Fau Yuen
Hong, of 21, Bonham Strand West.
She is a coaster of 2398 tons gross
and 1,435 net.

Her officers are:—
Master: Capt. Rickard Jentoft.
Chief Officer: Mr. Konow.
Second Officer: Mr. H. Johnson.
Chief Engineer: Mr. L. Larsen.
Second Engineer: Mr. A. Sande.
Third Engineer: Mr. S. Schuck.

BRITISH MALAYA AS
AN ATTRACTION.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION TO
THE STRAITS.

In his annual report on the
Colony of the Straits Settlements
for the year 1926 the acting Co-
lonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr.
E. C. H. Wolff, states:

The number of immigrants ar-
riving in the Colony from China
reached the record figure of 348,
593, an increase of 62.3 per cent.
over the number for 1925 and ex-
ceeding that for 1911, the pre-
vious highest year, by 78,739 or 29.1
per cent.

Adult males formed 72.5 per
cent, and adult females 14.3 per
cent of the immigrants.

During the year the number of
emigrants returning to China was
120,308 and the excess of immi-
grants over emigrants was 228,
285 or 65.4 per cent.

The increase was due to the
continued prosperity of Malaya's
major industries, the consequent
strong demand for labour, and
the unsettled conditions in South
China.

Women and children arriving
numbered 95,715 which again con-
stitutes a record.

MARINE COURT.

(Continued From Page 7.)

gauge. The ship had not finished
loading and the onus was on the
prosecution to prove that she had
actually "cleared" the port.

His Worship admitted that it
was a technical point.

Further, Mr. D'Almada pointed
out that as the ship was proceed-
ing only from one berth to an-
other to take cargo, no charge
could be made. Sub-Inspector
Brown had acted prematurely, but
had he waited until the ship had
left West Point and then
boarded her, there could have
been no doubt in the case. On
the case as submitted, there was
only a presumption, based on the
statement of "passengers" found
on board who stated they were
going to Kwang Chau-wan, but
not necessarily by that ship. They
were discovered on board while
the vessel was shifting berth, the
voyage to her ultimate point not
having been commented.

Cases Dismissed.

His Worship admitting the
legal aspect of the point raised
stated that although no doubt
existed in his own mind, that had
the Police not boarded the vessel,
those on board would have taken
passage to Kwang Chau-wan, he
could not convict. He discharged
both defendants, the cases being
dismissed.

Another Case.

Ling Yan, an unemployed coolie,
charged with being on board S.S.
Sumatra Maru without permission
on July 21 pleaded guilty, and
stated that he had made a mistake
in the vessel.

He was fined \$10 with the usual
alternative.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to
to-day's questions:—

1. (a) Ecclesiastes; (b) December 4, 1793.
2. Arabic word denoting emigration. 3. God
of Eastern Christians whose origin was a con-
sequence of the Monothelism controversy. 4. Sir
Hiram Stevens Maxim. 5. Lovestoft, Suffolk.
6. A High Court official who adjudicates on the
7. Cer- charges made by counsel of litigation. 8. "Mildred". 9. In the Keen of Nor-
wich Castle Museum. 10. Mary Queen of Scots
surrendered herself to the nobles. 11. Isam-
hard Klunzadon Brunel, the famous engineer.
12. Lord Knutsford, chairman of the London
Hospital. 13. An Italian coin equivalent to a
crown, bearing the impress of a heraldic
shield (scutum). 14. Rostoffort. 15. A legal
form of every argument consisting of three
propositions, the first two of which are called
premises and the last which follows from
these, as the conclusion.

Entertainments

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at THE QUEEN'S !

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in

A Reissue of his Famous Comedy,

SHOULDER ARMS

ART ACORD

in

Fifty Minutes of Thrills

THE TERROR

also

By Request

at all Performances

TRUMPETER ALFRED GREEN
CORNET SOLOIST

WORLD

THOMAS MEIGHAN

in

TONGUES of FLAME

STAR

THE WRONG

Mr. WRIGHT

4th PROMENADE CONCERT

(Under the Patronage of His Excellency the
Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, K. C. M. G.)

BY THE BAND OF THE

1st BATTN. THE CAMERONIANS

(By kind permission of Lt. Col. E.B. Ferrers, D.S.O. and Officers)

AT THE

LEE GARDENS

SATURDAY, JULY 23rd

ADMISSION—\$1.00.

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Bathing Caps and Shoes have
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